The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873. NUMBER 9.

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MORE in which "we sell" our Goods

TEN PER CENT

DISCOUNT.

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. Our NEW GOODS for the coming season are being received.

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On all Garments sold by us during July and August, 1873.

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FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day.

AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS. Low Prices. Easy Terms.

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SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

DIG.

We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish the facts for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. TRADER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Special Commissioner's Sales,

WITHOUT REDEMPTION.

Of lots 17, 56 and 57 in block 1, and lots 14 and 15 in block 3, in Poynts' subdivision of W ½ N E ¼ Section 28, Town 39, N R 14, at 10 o'clock a. m.; and of lots 18, 19, and 55 in block 1, lots 42 and 43 in block 2, lots 28 and 29 in block 3, and lots 29, 30 and 31 in block 4, in same subdivision, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, August 30, 1873, at the east door of the old Court House, on Clark-st., in Chicago.

BENJAMIN D. MAGRUDER,

Special Commissioner and Master in Chancery.

EYELETS

AND

EYELET MACHINES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

Dramatic Clubs & Amateurs.

A full list of French's, Lacy's, and Cumberland's Plays always on hand by M. J. McGRATH, Successor to McNally & Co., 153 South Desplaines-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUY THE GOSSIP!

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The largest and most complete stock of ARTISTS' MATERIALS and WAX FLOWER MATERIALS, can be found at P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S, No. 344 State-st.

Schools and Colleges supplied on favorable terms.

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WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

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EYE & EAR.

DR. J. S. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, attends exclusively to the Medical and Surgical treatment of diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear.

OFFICE, 181 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Established in Chicago A. D. 1861.

BUILDING STONE.

THE BROWN STONE CO.,

Of Bass Island, Lake Superior.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Special Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection, will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., this evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the 14th. By order.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING

OF

FRENCH PATTERN

BONNETS AND HATS,

At Wholesale Only.

DALY, LOEB & CO.;

144 & 146 Wabash-av.,

Will open their large importation of FALL STYLES of French Pattern Hats and Bonnets, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

Our whole stock of Millinery, comprising all the latest styles of Hats and Bonnets, together with an unusually large assortment of Ostrich Plumes and Fancy Feathers, is now complete.

HATS.

THE

BROADWAY SILK HAT,

As adopted by the Retail Association of New York City, and all the

New Style Fall Hats,

For Business Wear, at

BISHOP & BARNES',

Corner State and Monroe-sts.

BREWSTER'S HATS,

Northwest Corner

Clark and Madison.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 3 Union Building.

C. H. McCORMICK. HUGH ADAMS. C. H. ADAMS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1873.

Owing to the interference of our mail with that of C. H. McCormick & Bro., we find it necessary to change our firm name to

McCORMICK, ADAMS & CO.,

Said change to take effect September 1.

Thanking our friends for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

D. W. IRWIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

BARLEY,

Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

CORN STARCH.

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO CORN STARCH,

IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,

IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.

It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.

For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.

Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION, with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES!

Fitted to every case—so that perfect cures are effected—and Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Apparatus for Spinal Curvature, Weak Ankles, Club Feet, Bow Legs, Shortened Limbs, &c.; and Artificial Legs and Arms, manufactured and warranted to give satisfaction, at the ARTIFICIAL LIMB ROOMS of Drs. HIATT & LeROY, 125 Clark-st., Chicago.

AXLE GREASE.

TO THE TRADE.

Imperial Axle Grease.

The injunction obtained against us by the Frazer Lubrication Company was dissolved before Judge Farwell to-day, August 29. Send in your orders.

GEO. B. SWIFT & CO.,

142, 144 and 146 Fulton-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Five handsome Brick Dwellings, just finished, corner Rush and Illinois-sts. Apply to Room 43, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Misrepresentation!

TO ADVERTISERS.

There are parties, strangers in the city, canvassing advertising for a programme to be used by all the Theatres, including Myers' Opera House. Their representations as regards the latter Theatre are entirely false.

JEFFERSON & WROE, 41 LaSalle-st.

Office North Chicago City Railway Co.,

OFFICE, 430 North Clark-st.

Persons holding "passes" of this Company are requested to return them to the office and procure tickets instead. Passes will not be good after Sept. 15.

V. C. TURNER, Pres.

BUY THE GOSSIP!

OUT TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

Whereas, one Chs. D. McGuire has been representing himself as an agent of mine, and collecting money due me, I hereby caution all parties that neither he nor any other person is authorized to collect without my written authority.

B. LIEBER, Wine Merchant, Philadelphia.

GRAND OPENING!

By the WASSA & HOFFMAN'S MILITARY BAND, 182 North Water-st. JAS. H. STANTON.

ANOTHER SLAUGHTER.

Six Persons Killed and a Score Wounded on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.

A Passenger Train Delayed by Accident and Run Into by a Freight Train.

The Atlantic Express Stops on the Main Track of the Hudson River Railroad.

The Conductor "Forgets" that Another Express Train Is But Twenty Minutes' Behind.

Result: Dreadful Maiming of a Number of the Passengers.

The Railroad Accident at Muir, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 29.—I have just returned from the scene of a shocking disaster on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 42 miles east of here. Last night's express, which should have left Detroit at 10:40, left at 11:05, delayed by having to take two emigrant cars, which were placed behind the sleeping-car, as is sometimes done on this road. The conductor's name was Frank Kniell. At Owasso it passed No. 13 through freight, which left the depot three hours earlier. It usually passes No. 13 at Lowell, 48 miles west of Owasso. No. 13 was drawn by the engine Ontario, Henry F. Montruel, engineer, James Sherman, conductor. The express which was due at Muir Village, 6 miles east of Ionia, at 4:30 a. m., was approaching Muir, still twenty-five minutes late, as when it left Detroit. One and a quarter miles east of Muir the drive-wheel broke off at the axle, and the train came to a stop. It was then ten minutes to 5. In five minutes more it should have arrived at Muir. The conductor sent Brakeman McNeil to the front and telegraphed back to St. John to stop No. 13, but it had passed. There were two other small stations between St. John and Muir, but no night operator. McNeil returned to the train on a hand-car, with the section foreman, Isaac McMullen. Conductor Knill had sent Baggageman Darvey and Brakeman W. P. Brown back to flag No. 13. It was foggy, and they could not see more than a hundred yards. The flagman went only a third of a mile, and waited at the bridge across Stony Creek. McNeil, returning, followed the flagman. He or the conductor put torpedoes on the track, only 100 yards east of the bridge,—the customary fog-signals. Section Foreman McMullen also went to the flagmen, saying they had better go on further. They replied: "Who is doing this flagging?" He said no more.

This from my interview with the parties named. Brown, flagman, told me he waited there fifteen or twenty minutes after McMullen came before No. 13 came in sight. Engineer Montruel heard the torpedoes and saw the flag signal, 100 yards ahead, at the same time, and whistled down-brakes. The brakemen quickly responded. It is down-grade forty to fifty feet to the mile into the valley of the Maple River from Pewamo, a small station 4 miles east of where the train was flagged the last few times.

Condensed from testimony on the inquest: The fact of a heavy grade there is well-known. Had not used steam for the last mile before seeing the signal. Reversed the engine, opened the sand-box while the fireman set up the brake on the tender. Having done all that was possible to lessen the catastrophe, the engineer and fireman jumped from the engine. There were thirty freight cars, mostly loaded, moving at the rate of 15 miles an hour in the rear of express outward-bound freight. The track was wet with fog, and the train could not be checked, but slid rapidly on at the rate of at least ten miles an hour, when it struck the rear of the express. The engine, one of the largest and heaviest on the road, drove into the rear of an emigrant car clear to the cab, tearing up the floor, raising the roof, and springing the sides, but leaving some seats in the forward end not misplaced. All the emigrants but two or three at the foremost end had been alarmed, and cleared this car. Those few remaining were hurt, but not fatally. The next car ahead, also an emigrant car, is as totally demolished as it is possible to conceive,—mashed into a space of 8 feet, by my measurement, between the sleeping-car and the engine. It is perfectly marvelous how any one escaped alive. There were fifty-five Germans and Swedes in that car, about thirty remaining inside. A Swedish family named Hed suffered severely. The mother was thrown against a fence, breaking her back and rupturing her bowels,—killed instantly. Her daughter, Tilda, 14 years old, had her legs broken in several places,—died on reaching Muir, three hours later. Another daughter, Salina, 10 years old, bled inwardly, and a son 8 years old, both died at Muir in the afternoon. The latter had his jaw and thigh broken. These four were still inside the car that was entirely demolished. Elizabeth Kurchmonck, Austrian, lived five years in New York, attempted to escape from the front end of the demolished car, with her son, 1 year old, had her arm impaled against the sleeping-car, and the boards splintered into ends, all three running through her body, and one through the child; besides, a timber mashed the childs' head through the end of the sleeping-car. Not a gasp of life remained in either of these. Six are all that have lost their lives, and none others are fatally injured. The dead and wounded were taken to Muir in a box-car by man-power. The dead were laid out in the warehouse loft at the depot, and the worst injured were taken to the Olmsted Hotel, where the two Hed daughters died. The next worst were taken to Fink's saloon, where Hed's little boy died. Lotta Hed, 16 years old, is also at Fink's, badly hurt, but will not die. Her father and 6-year old brother were not hurt. Others, not so much injured, were taken to private houses.

The citizens of Muir, especially the doctors and ladies, showed every kindness in the care of the sufferers. Mrs. J. T. Hostler, of Grand Rapids, or Grand Haven, a passenger on the express, and a brave and helpful lady, rendered efficient self-denying service at the wreck.

The sleeping-car was somewhat damaged. No persons who remained in that or cars ahead were injured. Half the material of the demolished car was driven with terrific force clear past the sleeping-car on the north side, shooting parallel with it, and struck three persons who were leaping from the rear of the passenger-car next ahead of the sleeping-car. These were Mrs. A. T. Mears, Lowell, Mich., arm mashed and lungs injured; Orrin Burleigh, Ellsworth, Me., ribs broken, head cut; Thomas W. McDermott, Canada, leg. Every one remaining in the demolished car, who was not killed or more or less injured, fell among the wreck and crawled out. It was the most miraculous escape ever heard of. Among these were Marie Kreiger, German; Anna Maekolsher, Swede, several bones broken, severely racked up. Others not enough hurt to warrant sending names. In the rear car the engine ran into fifty emigrants from the Danish Island of Iceland, in charge of Pall Thorlaksen, who came from Iceland to Milwaukee a year ago, met a colony of one hundred and sixty fire at Quebec, and left 115 in Ontario. He was proceeding with these to Wisconsin. Among them were twenty-nine women and children. Thorlaksen, a bright, sagacious fellow, says this is the first colony of Icelanders which has come to America since Columbus. Apprehensive of danger, he saw the head-light rushing upon them, and shrieked to clear the car, which was done through windows and doors with the utmost agility. None were badly hurt except Arika H. Jaimersen. He remains to recover. The rest went on to-night.

This afternoon Coroner Staley summoned a jury, as follows: Zopher Simpson, George W. French, John McKeloy, John S. Wagar, J. O. Probasco, N. P. Gardner, H. L. Gardner. L. T. Ives, attorney of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, who happened to be on the train, appeared to me rather the genius of the inquest. W. B. Thomas, lawyer, was present in place of E. M. Marble, Prosecuting Attorney of Ionia County. The conductor, engineer, fireman, and two brakemen testified in substance as condensed above.

Certain citizens of Muir questioned to no purpose. Others were questioned minutely about the position of dead and wounded. Those interesting flagmen, and the section foreman, whom they told to mind his business, were not examined. The engineer testified that he could have stopped the train for certain, if flagged, 1½ miles further away, and probably if half a mile further. Judging from all that was done, between the stopping of the express and catastrophe, there was time for the flagmen to walk to Pewamo, where they would have found a freight train taking wood and water. Isaac McMullen, McNeil, and Brown, described above, told me the same about this,—the last two unguardedly, but McMullen willingly. McNeil said: "Oh, are you a reporter? Then you must not publish what I have told." "Why not? If you told the truth you have nothing to fear." He said: "You have no business to publish what I tell." I replied: "That is for me to decide." He rejoined, "If you put it in the paper, I shall contradict it." Told him that was his privilege. This was in reference to the distance the flagmen went back, and how long they stayed there. I walked from the place of the disaster to the bridge over Stony Creek, where the flagmen say they stopped, and the engineer and conductor of the freight say they have walked it easily on the track in eight minutes.

After the accident, the express brakeman, McNeill, walked to Muir, 1½ miles, awakened the section-foreman, who dressed, and got out a hand-car. Both went back to the express. Then McNeill was sent by the conductor to Darvey and Brown, the flagmen, and all complacently waited ten to twenty minutes, as they severally estimated, till the freight came tearing along.

Henry V. Stanley, of Muir, Justice of the Peace, acting as Coroner, adjourned the inquest to 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Whoever runs that inquest has power to make as great a farce of it as such inquests have generally become on such occasions. It is perfectly apparent to any who see the plain facts that anything short of severe condemnation for lack of precaution to stop freight trains will be mere whitewash.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The second Atlantic express train on the Hudson River Railroad ran into the first, this morning, near Poughkeepsie. The tracks are obstructed, and three persons are reported injured.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The accident on the Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Montgomery, resulted in the wounding of three passengers, who belong to New York, and William Hildreth, the engineer of the second Atlantic express train. The accident resulted from a failure to send a flag-man back from the first to the second Atlantic train. The former had stopped to shove a detached freight train out of the way.

The following was the cause of the accident: The Atlantic Express left Albany at 1 o'clock this morning. Another express left at 1:35. They left Poughkeepsie at 3:55 and 4:15 respectively, there being only twenty minutes between the trains. As the first express rounded the curve known as Anthony's Nose, it stopped to pick up a freight-car and caboose which had been left on the track above Peekskill during the night. There was no flag-man sent back to warn the second express, which came sweeping around the curve at a tremendous rate, and dashed into the first train. All the passengers agree in saying that the railroad company did everything to suppress the particulars of the accident. An Adams Express car was totally smashed, and a passenger-car telescoped into a palace-car so completely as to look like one car. One lady was badly hurt about the body and partially scalped. One gentleman had his right arm near the elbow taken off, and several other passengers were badly bruised.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A freight-train on the Eastern Railroad was thrown from the track this morning, near Rowley, and fourteen cars wrecked.

THE STORM AT THE EAST.

Further Accounts of Loss of Life and Destruction of Property in the British Provinces—Fearful Havoc Among the Shipping.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 29.—Mail and telegraph details of the storm on Sunday night are being constantly received. The destruction of life and property on land and sea is frightful, and far exceeds the estimate given. From all sections there are stories of houses and barns being blown down, crops destroyed, and cattle killed. Such fearful havoc has not been known in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton for the past thirty years. At present no accurate idea of the loss, both to land property and shipping, can be formed, but it will, in all probability, reach several millions of dollars. Already many lives are reported lost. There is too much reason to believe that many vessels were lost, together with all hands. Fishermen on the eastern coast of the province have suffered severely, all having lost their boats, fishing tackle, &c., from Guysboro to Cape Canso. Vessels arriving in Halifax within the past few days report having passed large quantities of wrecked stuff at sea. Capt. Leonard, of the Main A. Dieu was drowned in Cow Bay; James Jerrot was drowned at North Sydney.

In Guysboro County the destruction was immense. A number of new houses were blown down or injured, old ones unroofed, barns razed in every direction and unroofed, fences prostrated everywhere, and everything movable was twisted, turned, and tumbled about. Forty-seven buildings are reported down at Manchester. Reports from Canso, Crow's Arbor, Sand Point, and other places state that the storm was frightful and caused a general ruin, which is nothing less than a public calamity, only to be effaced by time.

At Goldinville the damage was also extensive. Stores, barns, and crushing-mills there and at Wine Harbor were destroyed. At Isaacs Harbor the gale made a fearful havoc among the property of fishermen. Every fish-store was swept away. The schooners Bonnie Bell, Renfrew, Lord Bury, and Russell are ashore. The Baptist meeting-house, in the course of erection, was totally destroyed. At Beaver Harbor, eleven houses and barns were blown down and the Catholic Church blown to pieces. A vessel with a cargo was sunk, and a number of fishing-boats blown to sea and lost.

At St. Peters, Cape Breton, several houses and barns were blown down, and a church partially finished was demolished and the materials scattered over two acres of ground. Men, women, and children in this vicinity were in some instances killed, and, in others, injured by the falling of houses, etc. Vessels drifted to sea, and some were stranded on the shoals. The fishing-schooner Clyde, of Gloucester, is ashore at Port Mulgrave. The schooner Mary Hartford, from Halifax for Cape Breton, was totally wrecked off Owl's Head. The crew was saved.

The following vessels are ashore at Picton: Schooners Trial, Lee, McDonald, Emanuel, and Venture, Bloomer, Little Hugh Ferguson, and brig Willow Brae. Three schooners are ashore at Frazer's Point, three at Albion Mines, and one at Pictou Landing. The brig P. B. C. is ashore at Pictou Island, and will be a total wreck. A brig owned by Peake Bros. & Co., Charleston, is reported ashore in Pond's Gulf. Schooner Lewe is ashore in Pug Wash Basin. Two men were drowned. Schooner Brothers and Acadia are ashore on the gulf shore. Four schooners are bedded in the sand in Gosse River, Cumberland County. The Norwegian barge Nordsjernen, laden with deal, ready for sea, was driven upon Wallace flats. The brig E. C. Mulch, stone-laden, is aground below Ballast Wharf. The bark Lochiel, and brig John Richard, Belfast, Ireland, are ashore at Richabucto, N. B. Seven square-rigged vessels are outside the harbor, six of them ashore. Among those are the bark Formosa and Undine. The bark Nava, and schooners Margaret, Jane, and Sea Bird are ashore at Buctauche. The Rebecca Ann is ashore at Cape Bald. Twenty-three vessels are ashore in the Strait of Canso. An American fishing-schooner arrived at Canso totally dismasted, with the loss of several men.

The schooner Emily, from Labrador, reports that large numbers of the Labrador fleet rode the gale out safely at Port Hastings. It is feared that there will be many disasters to be reported among the American fishing-fleet on the Gulf. The Captain of the bark Undine, ashore off Richibucto, reports seeing upwards of one hundred vessels off the North Cape of Prince Edward's Island, on Saturday. A large number of vessels are reported ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, which was exposed to the full fury of the gale. Twenty vessels so far reported ashore. The full extent of the damage along that shore cannot be known for some days. Two dead bodies, lashed to a spar, were washed ashore at Tracadu, on the north side. Three or four dead bodies were found on Tuesday. It is feared that the wrecks and loss of life on that side of Prince Edward's Island have been enormous. Two American fishing schooners are reported gone down during the storm off the north cape of Prince Edward's Island, with all hands, forty in number.

In Baddock, Victoria County, C. B., thirty barns and houses were blown down within a radius of ten miles. Several dwelling-houses were completely destroyed. One heavy house was lifted up bodily and carried twenty feet. A large and expensive bridge across the Baddock River is gone. A multitude of fruit trees are destroyed. The crops in Victoria County have suffered severely. Poor people have lost heavily, and are much distressed and discouraged, and know not what to do.

A church in course of erection at Baddock was overturned, and became a heap of ruins. Sixty-two buildings are said to have been blown down at Cape Canso during the storm. Twenty-two dwelling-houses were damaged at Goldenville.

The Annie Brown arrived this afternoon from Labrador, and reports that on Sunday night last she was anchored off Entry Island in company with twenty-five or thirty crafts, all dragging anchors. When morning came none of them were in sight. It is supposed that they drifted down to the northern shore of Prince Edward's Island. If so, a fearful loss of life may have ensued.

The heaviest loss is reported at North Cape, P. E. I., in schooners C. O. Dale and Carrie P. Rich, both wrecked, and all hands lost. The Dale had eighteen men on board, mostly belonging in Gloucester. The Rich is a large vessel, and must have had as many more men.

The British steamship Salewell, which sailed from London Aug. 9, for Sydney, C.B., and New York, foundered on Sunday night. The crew were saved, and landed at Cape Breton.

HORRORS OF THE MORGUE.

Investigation of the Charges Against a Philadelphia Coroner and Assistants—Disgusting Traffic in Human Bodies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—John C. Lees, Deputy Coroner, Thomas Baxter, Superintendent of the Morgue, and William McEwen, undertaker's driver, were brought up to-day before Ald. Beitler for a further hearing on the charge of having been either directly or indirectly interested in the sale of the body of Thomas Munce, lately of Washington County, Penn., who was found drowned in the Schuylkill on the morning of the 3d of July. The details of the case have been already placed before the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Lees refused to give up the Coroner's books for inspection, on the ground that they belonged to Mr. Brown, the Coroner, and were his private property, and requested a further adjournment till Monday, when the latter would be in town.

Dr. Hodges deposed that he was in the habit of receiving unclaimed bodies from the Morgue and paying for them, and was decidedly of opinion that there was nothing illegal in such sale of nameless persons.

W. H. Edgar deposed that he was undertaker for the Coroner until the 5th of July last; that bodies had been often brought to the College in South Ninth street, and that Dr. Hodges had not yet settled for a number of deliveries. By orders from Mr. Baxter, he prepared an account against Dr. Hodges, which still remains with him. He denies that he conveyed, or caused to be conveyed, the deceased to the College.

The case at this point was again adjourned till to-morrow, and the prisoners were released on finding bail, Baxter and Lees in $2,500 each, and McEwen in $1,200.

There is no doubt that an extensive traffic in human bodies has been carried on for a considerable length of time, and the investigation thus far shows very clearly that reform is needed in more departments than one. Baxter and McEwen are clearly guilty, and we trust will be dealt with according to their deserts.

The Board of Health, after considerable pushing on the part of the citizens, are now actively engaged in notifying the proprietors of condemned houses of their intention to remove certain hovels inhabited by a degraded class of outcasts as prejudicial to the health of the city.

The Philadelphia Flesh-Pits—Vaults 100 Feet Deep Filled with Decaying Human Remains.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 27.

Mayor Stokeley yesterday morning notified the Health Officer of the existence of the flesh-pits under the old Medical Department building of the University of Pennsylvania, and asked that an official inspection be given the premises, with a view to promptly abating any nuisance that might be found to exist there. Mr. Addicks detailed Inspector Read, of the Ninth District, to perform the unpleasant duty, and he, accompanied by Reserve Officer Albert Stamback, of the Mayor's police, and the watchman of the property, proceeded yesterday afternoon to make a tour through the dark and gloomy cellars underneath the building complained of.

Within the doorway leading into the cellars on the south side of the building a large box was encountered, in which there was a quantity of murky liquid thickly coated on the surface. An attempt to discover whether a body was lying in the liquid by probing into it with a stick seemed to reveal the fact that a body was in the pickle, but when the crust on the surface was broken and the mixture stirred up, it emitted an odor that made the inspecting party anxious to transfer their investigations to some place far removed from the vicinity of the box.

The many subterranean recesses that were gone through were inspected, but, with the exception of a frequency of the sights of human bones in large and small piles, nothing demanded the serious attention of the Inspector until the northern portion of the cellar was reached. Here were discovered two compartments, in each of which were six deep vaults, all excepting one being filled brimful with human remains. Concerning the depth of these vaults there is some difference in statement. Inspector Read stated that he had been informed, credibly, that they each average sixty feet in depth. Officer Stamback said that Mr. Nash, of the University, informed him that the vaults are each nearly 100 feet deep. Be that as it may, they are all full but one. From the latter the lid was removed and a stifling stench burst forth from the opening. With great difficulty the reflection of the light carried by Officer Stamback was cast into the ghastly recess, showing a human body resting on the top of the dreadful mass of flesh, bones, etc., with which the pit was well nigh filled. A string was tied to the lamp, which was lowered several times into the pit, and was as often extinguished by the foul air shortly after getting below the mouth of the well.

Gladly leaving this portion of the premises, the party then made a tour through the building above, and, although their olfactory nerves were less shocked, their eyes were not so fortunate. At almost every step taken the spectacle of human remains, in larger or smaller accumulations, met the eye. Skulls, trunks, arms, legs, hands, and feet were scattered about the building in profusion, and here and there were standing large cylindrical tin vessels, which, on examination, proved to be full, also, of the remains of human beings, which seem to be scattered about throughout the structure, from the very roof to the cellar. In an apartment on the upper floor was found the lower half of a female skeleton, with much of the flesh, muscles, etc., still attached.

Of course it is to be presumed that upon the report of Inspector Read, which will be made this morning, measures will be taken by the Board of Health to have this fearful accumulation removed, but it is very likely that they will find the execution of a contract for the purpose a work of difficulty. It is said that some years ago, when the authorities of the University made a contract with a man to clean out one of the pits, the contractor was paid $1,000 for the job, and found it almost impossible to keep men at work until the job was completed, even by paying nearly $400 more than he received. If this be true, and to one who caught a sickening whiff of the stench arising from the opened pit yesterday it does not seem improbable, it is likely that it will be a long while, and large sums of money will have to be expended, before the shocking but very essential task shall have been completed.

Another nice question arises here, and that is, who should or will stand the expense? The University of Pennsylvania has sold the premises, pits and all, and even if the property is leveled to pay for the work, its sale would not cover the cost of emptying one pit, unless it brought more than at the last sale. However, the pits must be emptied of their contents, and the enigma as to who shall liquidate the expense will no doubt be solved in due time.

POLITICAL.

Ex-Senator Allen Opens the Ohio Democratic Campaign at Columbus.

Disaffection of the Colored Republicans of Maryland.

The Temperance Agitation in New York.

The Political Field in Pennsylvania —Georgia Politics.

Initial Democratic Meeting of the Campaign in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 29.—Ex-Senator William Allen, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed an audience of about 1,200 people at the Opera-House to-night, the Democratic opening of the campaign. State Senator Pullman preceded him, quoting from Allen's war-speeches to refute the charge that he was in sympathy with the rebellion. Senator Allen argued at length the necessity for new safeguards against the impurities of the representative system of government. He denounced Credit Mobilier, and charged the responsibility of the salary-grab on Grant.

A Glance Over the Political Field in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Speculation is rife as to the result of the State elections, and both parties, Republican and Democrat, are earnestly preparing for a tough battle. Judging from past and present experience, the issue seems doubtful, and it would be extremely hazardous to risk an opinion just now. The Reform Club has not as yet taken any decided action. Judges Gordon and Ludlow have been nominated by their respective parties for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, vacant by the retirement of Judge Read. It is probable that Ludlow will be the successful candidate, as his long experience on the bench, combined with his strict sense of justice, has gained the entire confidence of the leading men in the State.

The Colored Men's Movement in Maryland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Colored Men's Movement has extended to Maryland. A meeting was held in Baltimore last night, at which speeches were made against the Republican party in the State. One of the speakers declared that the negroes constituted two-thirds of the Republicans of the State, but had few of the offices. One of the speakers said that his people were worse off than when they were slaves.

The Temperance Movement in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Temperance State Committee appointed at the Tweddle Hall Convention last June was permanently organized at the meeting held at Saratoga by the appointment of the Rev. Samuel McKean as Chairman, and H. Bronson, Secretary. It was resolved to hold a State Convention early in October, to be composed of five delegates from each Assembly District, to be chosen by electors who favor political action for prohibition without at present organizing an independent party. The call will appear in a few days.

Iowa Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 29.—An Anti-Masonic party has been organized in Guthrie County. Their platform of principles states that Freemasonry and all other secret societies are curses, and should be abolished by law. A full county ticket was nominated, with A. Patterson for Representative.

The Republicans of Davis County have nominated W. S. Monroe for Representative.

The Campaign in Massachusetts.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 29.—Delegates were elected to-night to the Republican Convention at Worcester. They were all Butler delegates, and were elected unanimously, there being no opposition in the field.

THE INDIANS.

The Story of a Massacre at Fort Sill Probably a Canard.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Aug 29.—Your correspondent has received a special dispatch from the agent of the Southwestern Stage Company, at Wichita, Kan., in which he says that the stages which left Fort Sill Monday morning arrived at Wichita last evening. All was quiet at the Fort, and the rumored capture is undoubtedly a canard.

[To the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29.—The *Evening Dispatch* publishes authentic information from Fort Sill as late as Aug. 21, which is to the effect that on the 20th inst. Gen. Davidson left Fort Sill with his cavalry, under orders of Gen. Augur, to suppress Indian disturbances on the Texas frontier, leaving but three companies of troops to garrison the fort. The expedition was expected to be gone forty days. Nothing has been heard from them since the above date, but the weakness of the garrison, with the knowledge that the Indians in that region are familiar with all that relates to the defense of the fort, causes much apprehension on the part of persons here who have friends and relatives at the post, that the report from Waco, Tex., of its capture and massacre of its inmates may be true.

LATER.

PARSONS, Ks., Aug 29.—There are rumors that amount to almost a certainty that a terrible massacre has been committed at Fort Sill, occasioned by the return of Satanta and Big Tree, recently returned from prison in Texas.

Suicide.

TITUSVILLE, Aug. 29.—James B. Jamison, the original owner of the celebrated Jamison oil farm, upon which the town of Petrolia is being built, committed suicide this morning. He was discovered soon after with a navy revolver laying by his side, and a bullet-hole through his temple. Also a letter stating as the cause of the suicide his having been defrauded out of a large amount of money.

Another Bank Defalcation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The Cashier of a bank at Wrightsville, in York County, named Lloyd, has decamped, being a heavy defaulter to the bank, and owing various sums to citizens. Cause, stock speculations.

THE FARMERS.

Resolutions Adopted by Hennepin County, Minn., Farmers.

Moneyed Monopolies Should Be Taught that the People Have Vested Rights.

Many Largely Attended Farmers' Meetings in Missouri.

DeKalb County Farmers' Convention.

Minnesota Farmers and Workingmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The Farmers and Workingmen's Convention at Long Lake was largely attended to-day, every town in the county being fully represented. A delegation to the Owatonna Convention was chosen and instructed to support Col. John H. Stevens, of this County, for Governor.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Recognizing the fact that political parties are called into existence to be used as the machinery through which the public voice finds expression, and being firmly impressed that both the Democratic and Republican organizations have become simply and truly the tool of rings and monopolies; and

WHEREAS, Legislation, both State and national, for many years, has seemed to be entirely in the interest of concentrated capital as against labor, and believing that the time has come when the masses of the people should themselves assume the reins of power hitherto held by the politicians; therefore,

Resolved, First, That we, the farmers and workingmen of Hennepin County, in mass convention assembled, do hereby sever our connection with both the great political parties of the country, and pledge our sacred honor to stand side by side in the coming struggle for the rights of labor against the encroachments of combined capital until the battle is over.

Second—Believing that the Jeffersonian qualifications, honesty and capacity, are such as can alone recommend to our support candidates for official positions, from the highest to the lowest place in the gift of a free people, we will henceforth vote for no man who does not possess these qualifications, and shall hold all public servants to a strict accountability for the manner in which they discharge their duties.

Third—In the interest of common honesty we most emphatically condemn the corrupt and selfish scheme crowded through the last Congress, and known as the "salary-grab." This condemnation would not be complete did we fail to include the President of the United States, by whose signature it became a law, and this, too, on the heels of a popular expression of confidence in his honesty and integrity such as has never been expressed toward any Executive since the time of Washington.

Fourth—We further condemn the action of Representatives Averill and Donnell for their part in the passage of the bill, their acceptance and use of the wages of sin, after the unanimous condemnation of the villainous law by their constituents of all parties.

Fifth—We most heartily condemn the habit, which has assumed the dimensions of a chronic political disease, of accepting railway passes by the people's legislative representatives and other public officers, and brand it as a species of petty bribery unworthy the dignity and character of honest law-makers representing an intelligent constituency.

Sixth—We also demand that our representatives shall attend honestly to their duties, while the Legislature is in session, and not spend their time in purposeless junketing and pleasure-seeking while in the pay of the people,—a system that not only wastes the time that belongs to the services of the people, but contributes to the formation of intemperate practices and the cultivation of bad morals.

Seventh—Resting in the consciousness of the justice of our cause, we, in the most fraternal spirit, ask all our fellow-citizens who are laboring honestly for equal and exact justice to all men to join with us and aid in this newest crusade for liberty and equality and against wrong and rapacity, pledging to all and to each other that we will stand shoulder to shoulder, and keep our ranks unbroken, until soulless corporations and moneyed monopolies of every character are taught the lesson that the people also have vested rights which they know how to maintain. We, therefore, ask the co-operation of all men who are with us in sentiment.

Large Farmers' Meeting in Missouri.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 29.—The farmers' meeting at Plattsburg, in Denton County, in this State, on Thursday, was attended by 5,000 people. The proceedings were most harmonious. A letter was received from ex-Senator Atchison, wishing the farmers' move success all over the State in numbers.

The farmers' meetings are exceeding in interest the meetings of the most heated part of last year's campaign. In Caldwell County last week over 5,000 people attended a meeting, and day before yesterday 10,000 were at the meeting in Saline County. Three meetings are going on to-day in this (Buchanan) county, the attendance being unusually large.

O'Donnell Declines the Anti-Monopoly Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 29.—Mr. O'Donnell has declined the nomination of the Anti-Monopolists for Lieutenant-Governor of this State, he having found out that he is ineligible for want of age. This relieves the Anti-Monopoly ticket of its greatest objection, Mr. O'Donnell being known to many to be under the influence of railroad magnates here at Dubuque. If his place on the ticket should be well filled, the Anti-Monopolists will give the Republican party a hard run.

DeKalb County Farmers' Convention.

CRESTON, Ill., Aug. 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We farmers of DeKalb County are not standing still. We have a convention at DeKalb, Sept. 6, for the purpose of nominating a ticket for county officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

E. L.

Lee County (Iowa) Anti-Monopoly Nominations.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 29.—The Lee County Anti-Monopoly Democratic Convention to-day nominated Col. J. M. Shelley, of this city for the State Senate, and J. E. Edwards, Samuel Pickard and D. P. Pickard, and Dr. Hollingsworth for Representatives. Col. Shelley is a merchant of this city and was the Liberal candidate in this district for Congress last fall. The county ticket is mostly composed of farmers.

WALL STREET.

Erie Affairs — Proposed Improvements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—James McHenry, one of the principal controllers of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads in Europe, who was to have visited this country for the purpose of promoting the interests of the roads, will not come, but his representative in this country, Charles Day, will go to England. President Watson, in the statement which he is soon to make to the Erie Railroad Company, will recommend the declaration of a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, and 1 per cent on common stock. After he has rendered his report, Mr. Watson will go abroad to secure foreign aid for the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western. His primary object is to obtain money wherewith to improve and extend the Erie Railway. The improvements will consist of the reconstruction of the gauge, laying of a third track of steel rails throughout, better rolling-stock, and general extension of the road. These changes will cost about $40,000,000, all of which must be raised abroad.

Boiler-Explosion.

ONARGA, Ill., Aug. 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The boiler at the Excelsior Flouring Mills, of this place, exploded at 10:30 this morning, demolishing the engine-house, and seriously, though it is hoped not fatally, injuring Joseph Chenowith, the engineer, and John Gabel, drayman. The mill proper is not materially injured. Fragments of the boiler were thrown 300 yards, damaging several houses in the vicinity. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000.

J. B. L.

Murder and Suicide at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Dr. H. L. Showalter fatally cut the throat of his wife this evening at their residence, No. 54 St. Paul street, and then cut his own, inflicting a frightful gash.

THE SIOUX-PAWNEE WAR.

Details of the Late Battle—Terrible Slaughter of the Pawnees.

The Sioux Beat Out Children's Brains, and Outrage the Pawnee Women.

Cause of the Enmity Between the Sioux and Pawnees.

The Pawnees and Their Allies Marching Against the Sioux.

A Great Battle Impending.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Aug. 25, 1873.

On the 8th of August, Conductor Norton, who came down on the western passenger train of the Union Pacific Road, announced that a "great battle" had been fought between the Sioux and Pawnee Indian tribes, on the Republican, 150 miles south of Elm Creek. Mr. Norton said several Indians had come in to his train at Grand Island, and told a pitiful story of the battle. Little attention was paid to the report, people believing the Pawnees, who are much given to lying, had overrated the fight, and that the whole affair would, in a few days, settle down into a small skirmish. When, however, it was announced that the Pawnees had reached the railroad, and that their wounded filled four cars, everybody waked up and realized that a great Indian battle had really been fought on our border.

THE PAWNEE STORY.

The story told by the Pawnees was, that 250 of them were hunting on the Republican, when the Sioux, 1,000 strong, came down upon them, defeated them, and killed over 100, including many women and children. The Pawnees declared that they had fought desperately, and were only routed after the greatest slaughter. They estimated the loss of the Sioux at fully 150 warriors, and accounted for the difference between their own and the Sioux killed by saying they were posted in a ravine and strongly intrenched under cover, while the Sioux were the attacking party and fought on open ground.

THE REPORTS CONFIRMED.

On the 10th of August, confirmatory reports of the battle began to arrive, and, for a wonder, differed little from the first reports received. On this day (Aug 10) about fifty Pawnees came into Kearney Junction, 191 miles west of Omaha, and brought with them 250 horses. They were a hard-looking set, much worn out, had evidently had a hard fight, and were greatly demoralized. In the evening, the eastern-bound freight-train on the Union Pacific Railroad brought down 100 more Pawnees and a box-car of wounded. They said the battle took place not more than 40 miles south of Plum Creek, on the "Divide;" and that they had lost everything,—buffalo-meat, robes, horses, saddles, furs, and even a great number of their squaws and pappooses. One old Indian, relating his experience, said: "The Sioux were too many for us. They attacked us suddenly, and were better armed than we were. The Sioux came down first upon the defenseless camp, and slaughtered our women and children. Then they sought us out. We gave them battle, and were defeated. We have lost everything, and are very poor." One Pawnee woman said: "The Sioux were very cruel; their warriors outraged our wounded and dying women, and then took the children by the heels and beat their brains out on the ground."

AGENT'S ACCOUNT.

On the 12th of August, Mr. Barclay White, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District, wrote to Omaha that the loss of the Pawnees was more severe than at first reported, and the battle was of the greatest importance. He said that, before the Pawnees left the reservation to make their hunt, they sent a delegation of Chiefs to Fort McPherson, and requested a conference with the Sioux Chiefs, to the end that a permanent peace might be made between the two tribes. Gen. Ord had directed the military authorities of his Department to use every exertion to forward the peace-negotiations; and the Indian Department, on the General's recommendation, had instructed its Agents to bring the two hostile tribes together, and, if possible, secure a permanent peace between them. The preliminary steps had already been taken, and a great council of Sioux and Pawnee Chiefs would have been held this fall at Fort McPherson, had not this unfortunate battle occurred. Of course, all negotiations are now at an end; the Pawnees are determined on war; they say the blood of their wives and children cries from the ground for vengeance; and it will be years before peace-measures can again be commenced.

THE ATTACK.

The hunt of the Pawnees was at an end, and they were returning home when attacked. The hunt had been very successful, nearly 1,000 buffalo having been killed. The ponies, dogs, and women were heavily laden with meat, furs, and robes, and were not in a position or condition to resist the sudden onslaught of their enemies. After the battle, the Sioux, who held the ground, gathered the dead and dying Pawnee women together, and, throwing them on a heap, set fire to the grass and burned the bodies.

ANTONINE JANIS' STORY.

Antonine Janis, who was in charge of the Ogalallah Sioux, who attacked the Pawnees, gives us an account of the battle from the Sioux side. He says:

"On the morning of Aug. 2, six Ogalallah Sioux Indians came in from a scout, and reported the Pawnees in camp on Ree Fork of the Republican. The news created the greatest excitement in our camp, and the Sioux decided to go and attack the Pawnees before they had time to come and attack our camp.

"Little Wound, the Sioux Chief, came up and asked me if I had any orders to keep him from going to fight the Pawnees; and I told him I had not. He said he had orders not to go to the Pawnee reservation, or among the whites, to fight them, but had no orders in regard to this part of the country. I told him I would go with him and see the Pawnees; but he said it would be of no use, as the young men had determined to fight, and no one could stop them. They said they were prevented by me from going to fight the Utes last year, and the Utes came and stole their horses and killed one of their warriors. They believed the same thing would happen again if they did not strike the Pawnees first. They started out on the 3d of August, and were joined by the Brules, from Mr. Estis' camp, when the whole body proceeded to the Pawnee camp.

"On the morning of the 4th, they came on the camp, consisting of about 30 lodges. The Pawnees were just moving camp when the Sioux charged them. Most of the Pawnee men were absent; the Sioux suppose they were out hunting. Pawnees killed are variously estimated at 50 to 100, mostly women and children. The Sioux took seven prisoners,—three women and four children, the latter all girls from 2 to 10 years of age. The Sioux Indians who have the prisoners are Black Bear, Torn Belly, Mad Horse, Black Hawk, Flying Hawk, Grey Eye's son-in-law, and Little Shield.

The Pawnees fought well, but the Sioux outnumbered them. The Sioux had from 500 to 600 warriors in the battle. Black Bear has expressed his willingness to give up his prisoners if the Government desires it, and I think the others will undoubtedly do the same. A white man named John Williamson was in charge of the Pawnees at the time of the battle.

THE OTHER SIDE.

John W. Williamson, referred to above, the white man in charge of the Pawnee hunting-party, has made a lengthy report of the contest on the 5th of August, from which I glean the following. He says:

"The Pawnee party consisted of 250 men, 100 women, and 50 children, or about 400 in all. We started from the Pawnee reservation on the 3d of July, and proceeded up the Platte Valley to Plum Creek, and thence southward to Turkey Creek, where we killed 55 buffalo. Next we went west to Elk Creek, down to the Arrapahoe village on the Republican, and thence south to Beaver Creek, where we hunted and killed 400 buffalo. From there we went up on the Beaver a few miles, into Kansas, and expected to go farther, but heard rumors of the Sioux; and, to avoid being caught, went southwest to Sappy Creek, where we caught a few buffalo. Here we remained some days, then returned to Beaver and moved northward to the Republican, near the mouth of Frenchman's Fork, where we killed 200 buffalo. Again we heard rumors of Sioux, but the Pawnees did not believe there was danger.

"We were returning home, and traveling northward toward Frenchman's Fork, when, on the 5th of August, the Sioux came toward us over a bluff. The Pawnees at once got their women, children, and packhorses into a ravine; and Mr. Platte and myself galloped up toward the Sioux, to see if we could not prevent the coming conflict. When within about 40 rods of the Sioux, they opened fire on us, and we were compelled to move back. The Pawnees then came up, offered battle, and the contest began. The firing lasted about an hour, and but few were killed on either side. The advance-line of the Sioux numbered only about 100 warriors, but reinforcements soon came up, and enveloped the Pawnees on three sides. The Sioux warriors probably numbered 700 to 1,000, when the Pawnees broke and fled.

"The greatest panic ensued. The Pawnees threw off their robes and meat, mounted their women and children on the pack-horses, and sought to escape down the ravine toward the Republican. The Sioux rapidly pursued and most of the Pawnee women and children were overtaken, captured, and shot or scalped. Sky Chief, the leader of the Pawnees, was killed while skinning a buffalo, and scalped. Some of the slain were dragged together, their bodies burned, and savage tortures brutally perpetrated.

"Twelve Pawnee horses were killed, and about 100 captured. Mr. Platt and myself each lost a horse and our outfit. The Pawnees lost all their meat and robes. Mr. Platt was captured by the Sioux, who took his revolver, but did him no harm. I proceeded to Plum Creek Station with the Indians, where a doctor cared for the wounded. I then procured cars, and had them taken to Silver Creek, and thence they were conveyed in teams to their village on the reservation."

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

D. F. Powell, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., gives the following additional particulars of the Sioux-Pawnee battle:

"I was scouting with Capt. Charles Meinhold and Company B, Third Cavalry, on the Republican, when, on the 5th of August, a party of Pawnees came galloping up to us, and told Capt. Meinhold that about 1,500 Sioux warriors had attacked them while between the Republican and Frenchman, and had killed 60 of their braves, women, and children.

"The Pawnees at first seemed completely demoralized; but, after a brief consultation among themselves, told Capt. Meinhold they would rally their warriors and die with him, if he would help them pursue and fight their enemies.

"The Captain informed them it was not his fight, and advised them to retreat to the Red Willow,—at the same time, promising he would prevent the Sioux from following them. Fighting Bear and Pe-te-ah-sharro wanted to remain with the troops and go back to the scene of the battle; but Capt. Meinhold would not let them, well knowing, if the Sioux were still there, and they saw Pawnees with us, it would lead to further bloodshed.

"We marched nearly 20 miles before reaching the battle-field. It was a horrible sight. Dead warriors lay grim in death, with bows still grasped in their stiffened fingers. Sucking infants were pinned with arrows to their mothers' breasts. Some lay on the ground, their bowels protruding from ghastly wounds made by knives. Others presented to us their skinless heads, the red blood glazed upon the skull where the scalp had been torn off. In a canon, as we rode up, the first object that attracted our attention was a dead squaw; and, as we advanced along the ravine, we counted 59 other dead bodies. They were in every possible position, having fallen where shot, and apparently expired in great agony. Many of the squaws had evidently been outraged and then shot. One, with her pappoose, was found in the weeds badly wounded, but still alive. We made her as comfortable as possible, and proceeded up the ravine, but, when we returned, the baby was dead, and had on its head marks of fresh violence. *The mother had killed it to save it from further pain!*"

WAR DECLARED.

Immediately on their return home to their village, the Pawnees mourned as only Indians can mourn, for the space of three days and nights, and then revenge took the place of grief, and they determined to fight again. Runners were sent out to the Arrapahoes, Nemahas, Omahas, Winnebagoes, Otoes, Poncas, and other tribes friendly to them, and all were invited to join the Pawnees and make a general onslaught upon the Sioux.

THE PAWNEE TRIBE.

The Pawnee tribe now numbers 2,366 souls. Of these, 594 are men, 875 women, and 867 boys and girls. They could perhaps muster and put in the field 600 able-bodied warriors. It is said the Pawnees have met with a general response to their call for auxiliaries, and the various tribes friendly to them have already sent 600 warriors.

THEIR ENEMIES.

The Ogalallah and Brule Sioux combined can perhaps put in the field 3,000 warriors; but they are not as good fighting men as the Pawnees. Over 400 Pawnees have served in the United States Army as soldiers, are well drilled, disciplined, and brave to a fault. In battle they would bring to bear against their more savage enemy the superior tactics of the white man, and, by attacking and charging in compact bodies, turn the flanks and pierce the scattered lines of the Sioux.

PROBABILITIES.

If there should be war between the Pawnees and Sioux (and there will be war unless the Government interferes), it will be short, bloody, and decisive. The Western journals, like the *Herald*, of Omaha, are calling upon the Government to keep the Indians upon their reservations, and put a stop to further bloodshed; but no action has as yet been taken.

THE FEELING.

Most of the army-officers, I think, are willing the war should go on. The Sioux have long been troublesome to our soldiers, and, now that they have got their hands full of red-skinned enemies, the soldiers seem rather glad than otherwise. Between the Crows, Shoshones, Bannocks, and Pawnees, all at war with the Sioux, the latter seem to stand a pretty good chance of getting used up, and the soldiers are rather anxious than otherwise the fun should go on. After all, they think it is only dog eat dog, and little concern of theirs who fights or who licks.

AN OLD GRUDGE.

The cause of disagreement between the Sioux and Pawnees is a very ancient matter. About the beginning of the present century the Sioux and Pawnees were friendly. A young Chief—Spotted Tail's father—was then at the head of the combined Sioux Nation, and was very jealous of the power and reputation of the Pawnees. He determined upon their destruction, and, with the barbarous cunning of a savage, pretended great friendship for the Pawnees. In the fall, he made a great "Corn-Feast," and invited all the Pawnees to join him.

THE SLAUGHTER.

While the braves were feasting, the wily Chief detached 400 warriors, who hastened to the defenseless Pawnee village, and slew all the old men, women, and children, to the number of 3,000 souls. When the Pawnee warriors returned home, and found out what had happened, they were filled with rage and implacable hatred. The whole nation rallied, and marched to the Niobrara River, where a great battle was fought and the Sioux completely defeated, leaving nearly 1,200 dead warriors on the field.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

The next year, the Sioux rallied their warriors, joined the Araphoes and Cheyennes, and their combined forces marched to the North Loup River, where, at a point just below where the town of St. Paul now stands, the Pawnees met them, and a battle lasting three days was fought. This time the Pawnees were defeated, losing over 1,000 warriors slain. Since then, the hatred between the two tribes has been intense, and no sooner do Pawnees hear of Sioux being in their vicinity than they become frantic with rage, begin their war-songs, and have no rest until a battle is fought.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PAWNEES.

In the present war, the sympathy of the soldiers and frontiersmen will be with the Pawnees, who, ever since they made peace, have observed their treaty, and been the firm, fast friends of the white man.

ON THE WAR-PATH.

On Tuesday last (Aug. 19), the Pawnees were reported passing westward, in large numbers, near old Fort Kearney, and fully equipped for war. On Friday, they were moving in strong force toward the Republican, where they expected to be joined by their allies, and then give battle to the Sioux. They avowed their determination to be revenged on the Sioux for the slaughter of their women and children on the 15th of August; and, unless the strong arm of the Government interferes, we shall soon hear of another great Indian battle being fought somewhere near the Republican or Frenchman's Fork.

AARON ABOUT.

BROKEN RAILS.

MILTON, Aug. 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While you are discussing the prevention of railway-accidents by double-tracks, legislative penalties, etc., why don't you print, at the head of each column of your paper, the fact that broken rails are the cause of more railway-accidents than all other causes combined, especially in winter-time. Now, my position is, that a railway-track, unlike a car-wheel or axle, is a body at rest; and that there is no more reason for broken rails than broken bridges. Do rails break between the ties? Then double the number of ties. Do they break for want of size? Then double the weight of metal. Yours,

CYRUS ALLEN.

SCIENCE.

The Session of the American Scientific Association at Portland, Me.

Abstracts of Various Papers Read.

From Our Own Reporter.

SNAKES.

Prof. G. Brown Good read a paper on "Do Snakes Swallow Their Young?" The object of this paper was to show that certain snakes give protection to their young by allowing them to run down their open throats, to emerge again when danger is past. This has been a mooted question in science since the publication of "White's Natural History of Selborne," in 1789. Though many observations have been made, none seem to have been entirely satisfactory, and the question is still unsettled. In order to gather a large number of observations, a question was inserted in a late number of the *American Agriculturist*. In reply, ninety-four affirmative testimonies were received from persons who had witnessed a whole or part of the act. We have also the statements of Prof. Smith, of New Haven; Dr. Edward Palmer, of the Smithsonian Institution; and other naturalists, who have seen the act. It is proved beyond a doubt that the young voluntarily enter the mother's mouth, and that they can easily run out again. Two witnesses testify to seeing them run out after the supposed danger was passed. Eminent physiologists see no reason why young snakes may not remain hidden thus for a considerable period. Certain fishes are well known to carry their eggs about in their mouths. Certain lizards also are believed to swallow their young. It is noteworthy that only viviparous snakes are known to have this habit,—the oviperous species never having been observed in the act.

This question brought several Professors to their feet, each one striving to tell a story which should exceed, in the number of snakes swallowed, the story told by his predecessor.

TOADS.

Dr. Thomas Hill, of Portland, read a "Note on the Bufo Americanus," which, as the Chairman quaintly announced, is a toad. This, like the paper on snakes, brought out stories from several members,—the climax being capped by a man who had seen a toad swallow with relish 713 house-flies.

THE BRAIN.

Prof. Burt Green Wilder followed with an essay on the "Cerebral Tissues of Mammalia, and the Limits of Their Homologies." His paper was rendered more lucid by diagrams. He showed the form and general character of brain of several animals and human beings. He held that the science of the brain is as yet in its infancy. Hitherto we have been studying on the wrong track. Now we think we are on the right track, and we hope in a few years to have arrived at some general idea of the subject. There are three directions in which brain force is effected,—physical, mental, and sexual. The wild lion has more convolution than the tame cat. Brain convolutions therefore relate as much to physical and sexual force as to mental. In dogs the rate for wild and domestic ones seems different. The phrenologist has ever drawn his chart, not from the brain, but from the skull, and as the outer surface of the skull is no indication of that of the brain, these charts are worthless. The phrenologist has failed in application. It is almost rank blasphemy for a man in fifteen minutes to tell a man his future destiny, his present character. Phrenology is monstrous. It is a prodigious humbug—that is, in its present practice. Loss of speech is said to be due to a trouble in the left side of the frontal region of the brain. This is not invariably the case. We must study the brains of those whose characters we well know. At present we are studying the characters of paupers and those who are executed, who, as far as we know, never had a character. We do not like to study the brains of our wives or children. We must have an intimately-known brain to study, or we study in the dark. The animals with which we are most intimately acquainted, and which are most easily obtainable, are dogs, and with these we must commence our study.

SPIDERS.

The paper on "Spiders," by W. L. Coffenbury, was devoted to trying to show that spiders could fly with all the ease of the much-famed man of the trapeze, and much after the same fashion.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Prof. George W. Holly read a paper on "The Future of Niagara, in Review of Prof. Tyndall's Lecture Thereon." "The proximate future of Niagara, at the rate of excavation assigned to it by Sir Charles Lyle, viz.: a foot a year, in 5,000 years will carry away the Horseshoe Falls to above Goat Island, and drain the American branch of the river and make it cultivatable ground." So says Prof. Tyndall. Prof. Holly calculates from numerous masses which have fallen from the falls at various times that it recedes only about three-tenths of a foot a year, and this to wear back six miles would occupy 70,000 years, or 12,000 years for a mile. The American creek's getting dry and cultivatable is quite out of the question, on account of the topography of the country, and other creeks in connection, thus throwing Tyndall's theories out of the question. Mr. Holly gave a long and minute description of the country and the bed of the river, as far as known. The middle and deepest channel is about 4 feet deeper than the side channels. This current, according to Prof. Tyndall, is to be the future site of the Horseshoe Falls. Prof. Holly thought this statement was at least most remarkable. In forty years the channel has receded 8 rods. The water has carried away more area than 40 feet of boulders, cobblestones, and earth, and formed for itself a deeper channel than it had before. From this Prof. Tyndall draws his conclusions, and Prof. Holly thought they were in the main incorrect. He afterward noted several inaccuracies of a less important character, and closed by saying that Prof. Tyndall's style is so vigorous and animated that one may be excused for preferring to read Tyndall's romancing than the most realistic utterances of his brother scientists.

GEYSERS.

Dr. E. Andrews, of Chicago, presented a paper "On a New Theory of Geyser Action, Illustrated by an Artificial Geyser." The author objected to the theory of geyser action as proposed by Tyndall and Bunsen, as accounting only for brief eruptions of foam and spray, whereas the geysers of the Yellowstone Valley throw streams of clear water for half an hour at a time. Dr. Andrews supposes that the conditions of a geyser exist whenever the cooler waters of surrounding regions pass by subterranean channels deeply into the earth, and, approaching the volcanic geyser region, rise somewhat so as to enter one of the heated caverns of the volcanic rocks near its upper part, leaving it again by an opening lower than the one at which they entered, and passing thence upward toward the surface. The action is as follows: The heat of the rocks in the cavern causes the water to boil; steam accumulates in the upper portion of the cavern, and exerts pressure on the water, but cannot itself escape, because of the inverted syphon form of the cave; nor can the steam escape at the outlet channel, since that orifice is below the surface of the water. The steam pressure therefore constantly increases, forcing the water to rush from the outlet into the external air. Dr. Andrews has devised an apparatus to illustrate his views, reproducing geyser action perfectly.

CONVERSION OF MOTION INTO HEAT.

F. W. Clark, of Boston, read a paper upon the feat sometimes performed by blacksmiths of making iron red-hot by pounding, and testified to having seen it done. A bar one-eighth of an inch in thickness was heated to a bright redness, and he had had the operation performed in lecture-rooms to illustrate the conversion of motion into heat.

THE METRIC SYSTEM IN MEDICINE.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, of Indianapolis, read a paper "On the Unification of Doses, and the Introduction of the Metric System into Medicine." Other sciences having adopted a uniform system of weights and measures, it is now the proper time for medicine to accept the diction of science. In order to do this, the apothecary's weight must be discarded and the metric system substituted in its place. We may take the gramme, equal to 1.5 grains; then, 1 gramme equals 1.5 grains, &c. Therefore, all medicines now given in from one to two grain-doses could readily be presented in one gramme doses. Thus all grain weights could easily be reduced to corresponding erms of the gramme. In regard to fluids, we can make similar reductions. It is the special purpose of this paper to make a suggestion touching the unification of doses, in order to avoid those serious accidents which result so often from the carelessness of physicians, druggists, and nurses. In order to this, both solid and liquid remedies should have a standard dose, say for solids, 2 grammes, and for liquids 4 centimeters or teaspoonsful. This could be accomplished by rubbing of the solid with some inert substance like sugar of milk or chalk, and mixing liquids with mint-water. Thus powdered opium rubbed up with three times its weight of milk-sugar would become a normal mixture, of which the dose would be two grammes or about three grains. It is claimed mistakes are much less liable to occur while using this method than in using any other.

AGES.

Prof. E. B. Elliot read a paper on "Irregularities in the Returns of the Populations in the United States Census of 1870." Prof. Hough said there is a tendency not to report ages correctly; many people over 90 are apt to call their ages over 100, as they attract more attention. This is particularly the case with negroes. He told of one old man in a poor-house in St. Lawrence County, N. Y.,—a man who professed to be 112 years of age. He did have some doubt about it, but upon questioning him found that he remembered events that went to prove the truth of his assertion. There is also a tendency to report in fives, that is, if a person is 44 or 46 he is apt to say 45. In New York, however, a census was taken during the war, and a remarkable number of men found whose ages were 46. That was accounted for from the fact that it was just beyond the point when they were liable to draft. When very young men marry they choose wives older than themselves, but beyond the age of 22 or 24 this tendency diminishes. Prof. Elliot cited one year during the war when there was an unusual number only 44, which showed an extraordinary number of individuals who desired to serve their country. He said also that there was an unusual number who were 18, which was owing to the vast number of boys who wished to enter the army.

FOSSIL.

RICHARD YATES.

His Public Testimonials.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., August, 1873.

SIR: A few days ago, I received by mail the following printed slip, cut from some newspaper, which contains first an article from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and then the comments of the paper upon the article. There was nothing to show from what paper the slip was taken, nor have I the slightest knowledge or surmise either as to the paper in which it was published, or as to who wrote the reply to THE TRIBUNE. The article of THE TRIBUNE and the reply thereto are as follows:

YATES AT GRIGGSVILLE.

The tenor and drift of ex-Senator Yates' speech at Griggsville, on the 4th day of July, was, that, although he may have had delirium tremens, he never had the grabs. He frankly confessed all his shortcomings and faults, but said they were offenses against himself. When at Washington, the victim of his one unconquerable weakness, the various Credit-Mobilier statesmen either looked down upon him with contempt, or, if they took any notice of him, it was to make an ostentatious display of their Christian zeal for his reformation. In his speech at Griggsville, he took up the several actors in the Credit-Mobilier and various other frauds, and ventilated their history and their hypocrisy. It was rather severe upon his old official associates for him to call attention to the fact that, while perhaps their hands did not shake, they were not so clean as his own.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Yes, with all their sneers and hypocritical Christian sympathy for Gallant Dick Yates, this whole Credit-Mobilier crew must stand aside for Yates when it comes to a display of clean hands; hands that are honest; hands that have ever been true to their country; hands that have never been thrust into the foul pool of public plunder. Dick Yates has only been false to himself; his offenses have been only to injure himself; but, while his one great failing has prevented him from that active public duty for which he is peculiarly adapted and pre-eminently well qualified to perform, it has never been said, and never can be shown, that he has ever, by word or deed, been guilty of any offenses against his country, or against honesty and good principle. But, even as he has been, unjust as he has been to himself, it would have been a godsend to the nation if there had been a few such honest men as Dick Yates in the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Editor, it is not with the reply of this unknown writer to THE TRIBUNE I have to deal, but still I have it in my heart to thank him for his well-meant, kind words for me. It is not my custom to reply to newspaper censures. I have a hundred times submitted in silence to gross misrepresentations rather than enter into the wrangle of newspaper controversy. Therefore, I shall say very little in reply to THE TRIBUNE except upon one point. Before reaching that point, I say it is not true, as stated in THE TRIBUNE, that, in the Griggsville speech, "I confessed all my shortcomings and faults,"—for I did not, in the whole speech, speak of myself. It is not true that "I took up the several actors in the Credit Mobilier and various other frauds, and ventilated their history and hypocrisy." I called no names, nor referred to any individual in particular.

The object of this comminication, however, is not to answer these charges of THE TRIBUNE, or to tell what I did or did not say in my speech at Griggsville, but to answer the other charge of THE TRIBUNE, that my associate Senators "looked down upon me with contempt." For the sake of the truth, justice to myself, and to the masses of the people of both political parties in this State, who have always been kind to me, I think I ought to disprove this charge, if I can. Upon this question, whether I was respected by my associate Senators, of course the Senators themselves are the best judges.

It is a matter of pride to me that I have in my possession, in their own handwriting, the gratifying estimation in which those Senators held me. Two years and a half ago, on the occasion when, after six years of common labors and companionship, we were to separate our official relations, these Senators gave me these voluntary, precious testimonials of their appreciation.

I, therefore, request you to publish the following letter of the Hon. Charles Sumner and others, placed by a Senator in my hands on the day my Senatorial term expired, accompanied with the remark that "Every Senator would sign it, if requested to do so:"

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

The Hon. Richard Yates:

DEAR SIR: After the long and pleasant association we have had with you in the Senate, we cannot refrain from saying a few words at parting, which shall in some degree convey to you the sentiments we entertain towards you.

We have ever found your action in the Senate based on generosity, fidelity to the cause of Freedom, and love of justice and fair play, and have as uniformly found you, in all the private relations of life, kindly forbearing and considerate of the feelings of others.

These qualities have endeared you to us; and, hoping that the remainder of your voyage of life may be smooth and prosperous, and assuring you that you will always retain a warm place in our hearts, we are sincerely your friends,

O. P. Morton,	Charles Sumner,
James Harlan,	Simon Cameron,
Z. Chandler,	John Sherman,
Alex. Ramsey,	H. B. Anthony,
Tim. O. Howe,	Justin S. Morrill,
James W. Nye,	H. Hamlin,
S. C. Pomeroy,	Lyman Trumbull.

The next letter I present is that of the present Vice-President of the United States, the Hon. Henry Wilson:

SENATE CHAMBER, March 3, 1871.

MY DEAR YATES: You are now to retire from the Senate, but you will carry with you the affectionate regard of most, if not all, of your associates. They appreciate your great labors during the War of the Rebellion, your devotion to Liberty, and your generous personal qualities, that have endeared you to your many friends.

I assure you, my dear sir, that I shall cherish the remembrance of our association here in this Chamber. May God bless and keep you, and lead you through the years that may be given you. I shall miss you here, but I shall hope and pray that your life may be full of happiness in the bosom of your family, and that we may meet in that Better World where temptations never come. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

The next letter is from one of the ablest lawyers, most eloquent and able statesmen, who ever occupied a chair in the American Senate-Chamber, Roscoe Conkling:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: When I came to the Senate, I knew you only in the story of your public deeds, and since then our acquaintance has grown only amid the unceasing perplexities and anxieties of the arena wherein we have struggled,—a hard and trying arena for the gentler and better qualities of men. To be always just, and generous, and forbearing, in the scenes through which we have passed, was no easy task; but now that for the present your Senatorial volume is closed, I can say of you, more than I dare claim for myself, always faithful to the obligations of party, always fearless in maintaining your convictions and views, I never knew you to forget the rights of others who differed with you, nor to disregard the obligations of human fellowship and kindness.

Having said this, it were superfluous to add that, along with your talents, I shall ever cherish the recollection of traits better and brighter than talents; and whatever sky is above you, my best wishes will abide with you always. Your friend,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

The Hon. RICHARD YATES, of Illinois.

The next is a letter from the Hon. George Vickers, an aged Senator from Maryland, distinguished by great ability, long public service, and whom, though opposed to me in politics, I shall, to the latest day of my life, remember for his cordial courtesy almost daily extended to me:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: This day terminates for the present our official relations, and we must soon part. I regret very much that our pleasant social and Senatorial relations are so soon to cease. Believe me when I say that the parting with me is sincerely felt. I came among the Senators a stranger to all but one, and I found them all pleasant, agreeable, and friendly. My association with you has been peculiarly agreeable, and I formed for you more than ordinary regard. I shall continue to entertain for you a kind feeling, and you will have my best wishes and hopes for the present and the future. I shall always be glad to hear from you, and of your health and prosperity, and, whenever you find leisure, to receive a letter from you. With great regard, I am, as ever, yours,

GEORGE VICKERS.

The Hon. RICHARD YATES.

The next is from the junior Senator of the State of Maryland, with whom I served in the United States House of Representatives twenty years ago, and, though we were also opposed to each other in politics, yet we formed for each other then a personal friendship which, I believe and trust, will be cherished by each during life:

SENATE CHAMBER, March 6, 1871.

The Hon. Richard Yates:

MY DEAR SIR: I remember well, and with the greatest pleasure, our first acquaintance, made some seventeen years ago, when we were members of the House of Representatives, and that the high opinion I then formed of you never passed from my mind in my retirement from public life, but I always continued to cherish it as one of the pleasant memories of these days.

And now allow me, my dear sir, in separating our present official relations by your retirement to private life, to express to you my profound regret upon your leaving this Chamber, where your eloquence and ability in debate have commanded admiration, and your genial, sympathetic nature, and gentlemanly bearing in personal intercourse, have inspired esteem and affection.

In returning once more to the people who have so often trusted and honored you with their confidence, it is the sincere wish and hope of your friend that your future prosperity, success, and glory in life may be commensurate with the talents with which you have been so richly endowed. With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, I remain yours sincerely,

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON.

I might also send you the letters of the Hon. Gerrit Davis, and the Hon. T. C. McCreary, Democratic Senators from my native State of Kentucky, than whom, for eloquence, statesmanship, and high personal character, none stood more distinguished.

The letters of still other Senators I could send you; but I have regard for the space in your columns,—my object being, not to parade praise of myself, but only evidence sufficient to disprove THE TRIBUNE'S accusation that I was "looked down upon with contempt" in the Senate Chamber.

I have nothing further at present to say. Very respectfully,

RICHARD YATES.

THE HOSPITAL AND THE PEOPLE.

To Mr. E. J. McDonnell, 155 LaSalle street, Room 2:

SIR: I have read your most refreshing blast of righteous indignation in to-day's TRIBUNE, concerning our County Hospital, with a great deal of interest. Now that you are aroused in regard to the shameful condition of our only Hospital supported at public expense, allow me to call your attention to a few facts:

First—That same old pest-house has stood in the same old mud-hole for years past; but you have never lifted a finger, or uttered a word towards improving it, or getting a better site and better buildings; meantime, men and women have actually been dying year after year, solely because you have neglected to provide decent and healthful accommodations for them.

Secondly—The disgraceful condition of the County Hospital has been kept before your eyes almost constantly for the past year,—in fact, for the past two years. Our daily papers have, through their editorial-columns and through the pens of well-informed correspondents, been thundering against this inhuman outrage, until both editors and correspondents are well-nigh wearied and disgusted; and yet you, with 400,000 others, have looked stolidly on, too timid, or too indolent, or too neglectful to give us a helping hand.

Thirdly—Even now, while these maimed victims of criminal negligence in places high as well as low, are dying for want of proper air-space and decent modern hospital accommodations, your servants, elected by your vote, and responsible to you for the proper, just, humane, and vigorous administration of county affairs, are dawdling away, amusing the public by advertising for hospital-sites which they *don't* intend to buy, looking, meantime, with longing eyes, to the miserable "gridiron" at the corner of Ashland avenue and Twelfth street, which, for reasons best known to themselves, they *do want* to buy; and you, together with the rest of the voters of Cook County, allow them to dilly-dally with a matter so important that it involves not money alone, but *lives as well*; and thus you have allowed them to potter along for more than two years since your attention was first called to this subject.

Fourthly—Unless you, and a great many others, bestir yourselves, and *work* for this matter, as many of us have already been doing, it is more than probable that those mighty statesmen, the County Commissioners, will again allow it to go by default for another couple of years, at the cost of many more lives, and a blacker stain on the fair name of this great city, whereof we are all so justly proud.

I am trying to speak to you very plainly, and through you to speak to the voters, and tax-payers, and also to the *women* of Cook County. That the Cook County Hospital is a great, shameful, blistering, festering, rotten, vermin-haunted, crazy old rookery, is well known to every one who knows anything about it, from the daughter of Erin who scrubs the stairways to the son of Erin who presides over the Hospital Committee. That it has long ago been complained of, you know, and have known for months, and, perhaps years; but the hospital-vermin must crawl over your mutilated friend, and hospital rats must parade before your very eyes, and rickety old doors must squeak in your very ears, before you are aroused to a sense of *your duty* in the matter. I have been telling you all this—and so have many others—these two years. Pray, do you believe us now? And are you ready to lend your influence towards the erection of a Hospital which shall honor the future, as much as the old one has disgraced the past Chicago? Tax-payers of Cook County, your reputation for humanity has long been trifled with in regard to this Hospital business. And it is your own fault. SPEAK to your servants, the Commissioners, that they stop advertising for land, and *buy* land; that, in place of *talking* Hospital, they *build* a Hospital; that they manage *your* business as they do their *own* business; and that they proceed with this matter immediately.

CIVILIZATION.

PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following pertinent questions have been asked by a correspondent of the *Journal*:

What is the new Court-House to cost; and who is to pay for it?

What is the new County-Hospital to cost; and who is to pay for it?

What is the new location for the County-Hospital to cost; and who is to pay for it?

Fifty-four plans for the Court-House have been under the consideration of the Commissioners for several months, and they have awarded the five premiums, amounting to $8,000, to five of the competitors. They have since selected a plan, but not the one for which they paid the highest premium. This is evidence of the remarkable astuteness of the Commissioners.

I understand that the average estimate for the cost of a building on the various plans suggested is about $3,000,000. The question was asked Mr. Boyington (who is not one of the competitors, but whose judgment in such matters will not be questioned) how much more the Tilley plan would cost than some others. His answer was, "Not much." He "did not think the difference in cost between any of the best plans would exceed $500,000." Certainly that is "not much" if we are considering the resources of the United States Treasury; but how is it with the Treasury of Cook County, where 99 per cent of the money is to be provided by the City of Chicago?

I remember that, less than two years ago, Chicago lost $200,000,000 by the fire. Then, in consequence of our poverty, a sympathizing world came to our relief. From the Celestial Empire, Japan, and the Islands of the Sea, contributions were received to relieve the necessities of the suffering poor,—an aggregate of some $4,000,000. We then thought that a large amount of money. Now Chicago is rebuilt, magnificently it is true; but, besides city and county taxes, which the real estate must pay, *the annual mortgage-interest on the improvements of which we are so proud will probably exceed* $10,000,000!

The answer to the questions of the *Journal* correspondent is, of course, that *the tax-payers will have to foot the bills, and, in many instances, the money will have to be hammered out by the Sheriff.*

Now, let me ask if it is necessary for the Courts of this county to be furnished with a palace, to rival in cost and elegance of design the Cathedral at Milan, St. Peter's at Rome, or the Houses of Parliament?

Is it necessary for the County-Hospital to occupy a lot to cost over $100,000?

What is it necessary that the Hospital should cost? Another million?

The city has already undertaken a big job in the construction of a new water-tunnel under the lake and under the city, at a cost of probably $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 more. Besides, streets are to be graded and paved, and water-mains and sewers to be laid. The work is now being done, and no one questions the necessity for it; but it is work that has to be paid for, in one way or another, by the tax-payers.

Is it not time for tax-payers to count the cost?

A TAX-PAYER.

ILLINOIS.

Wealth of the State—Acres in Cultivation in Wheat, Corn, and Oats.

The following is the assessed value of property in Illinois:

	Total ass'd value, 1873.	*Total ass'd value, 1872.*
Adams (Quincy not included)	$ 19,229,175	$ 6,174,398
Alexander	3,436,442	2,934,437
Bond	2,965,330	2,307,914
Boone	8,207,479	1,177,695
Brown	5,683,389	1,438,387
Bureau	6,268,331	6,676,986
Calhoun	1,307,428	1,014,469
Carroll	6,304,951	2,389,022
Cass	7,306,646	2,525,356
Champaign	22,341,596	6,555,906
Christian	14,983,821	4,670,641
Clark	4,805,811	2,149,892
Clay	5,337,711	2,187,901
Clinton	8,472,637	2,896,608
Coles	12,554,263	4,368,013
Cook	144,145,665	94,642,219
Crawford	4,126,542	1,606,523
Cumberland	1,828,190	1,388,102
DeKalb	17,843,685	4,484,071
DeWitt	7,829,105	3,301,329
Douglas	9,428,894	3,415,906
Du Page	13,093,343	3,223,304
Edgar	8,485,615	4,679,694
Edwards	3,187,135	1,440,506
Effingham	4,303,832	1,985,204
Fayette	7,326,483	2,430,444
Ford	8,017,430	2,324,716
Franklin	1,282,188	1,150,843
Fulton	22,562,824	5,943,500
Gallatin	2,588,410	2,540,096
Greene	3,314,217	3,459,946
Grundy	6,520,750	2,629,173
Hamilton	1,579,010	1,711,948
Hancock	16,476,526	6,053,941
Hardin	1,057,908	591,040
Henderson	6,966,996	2,894,584
Henry	17,721,627	7,803,760
Iroquois	15,801,661	4,845,693
Jackson	4,012,421	3,215,408
Jasper	2,089,685	1,462,180
Jefferson	2,769,759	2,262,197
Jersey	6,483,525	3,324,096
Jo Daviess	9,940,284	2,497,425
Johnson	913,827	796,861
Kane	27,231,453	8,141,623
Kankakee	6,287,847	2,879,838
Kendall	10,035,983	2,362,007
Knox	22,928,630	7,650,237
Lake	6,910,142	2,221,231
LaSalle	40,648,524	9,062,674
Lawrence	2,157,509	1,886,286
Lee	15,023,638	8,842,930
Livingston	20,477,067	6,548,497
Logan	18,089,583	6,139,066
Macon	18,364,897	5,854,053
Macoupin	5,541,126	6,824,158
Madison	12,436,775	12,104,292
Marion	6,957,911	3,369,742
Marshall	2,059,830	2,919,862
Mason	8,487,561	3,336,734
Massac	1,783,299	1,084,608
McDonough	16,932,361	4,294,496
McHenry	10,972,381	3,487,301
McLean	38,587,886	10,707,171
Menard	10,255,464	2,628,328
Mercer	8,313,279	4,217,916
Monroe	2,754,590	1,894,320
Montgomery	8,255,300	3,994,479
Morgan	14,000,299	7,570,651
Moultrie	7,033,760	2,273,793
Ogle	19,517,001	17,818,838
Peoria	27,186,949	9,437,689
Perry	2,821,788	1,728,195
Piatt	7,153,273	3,109,309
Pike	17,940,230	4,941,477
Pope	961,292	986,194
Pulaski	1,166,315	1,143,910
Putnam	3,617,043	983,812
Randolph	7,314,704	3,594,782
Richland	5,205,838	2,154,406
Rock Island	11,052,174	12,036,804
Saline	1,525,909	1,171,252
Sangamon	33,688,751	12,473,550
Schuyler	5,620,156	2,251,437
Scott	2,937,729	1,674,925
Shelby	13,538,337	4,159,914
Stark	8,654,353	2,115,196
St. Clair	28,458,567	10,342,772
Stephenson	20,299,841	4,504,443
Tazewell	17,907,906	6,167,055
Union	2,285,870	2,372,037
Vermilion	20,586,651	8,226,105
Wabash	4,628,855	1,311,170
Warren	14,201,537	4,361,834
Washington	5,196,531	2,494,974
Wayne	4,440,843	1,699,009
White	2,134,479	2,499,083
Whiteside	15,456,384	3,958,819
Will	21,308,716	7,549,116
Williamson	1,953,775	1,243,123
Winnebago	23,088,137	5,695,793
Woodford	10,493,150	3,446,301
Total	....	508,875,848

[The Springfield *Journal* gives the footings of the State assessment for 1873, as follows: Personal property, $301,388,685; lands, $642,912,908; total of personal property, lands, and lots, $1,186,120,684; railroad property assessed in counties, $8,103,595; grand aggregate assessment, $1,194,225,550; grand aggregate of railroad property assessed in the State, $382,453,781.]

ACRES IN CULTIVATION, 1872.

	Wheat.	*Corn.*	*Oats.*
Adams (Quincy not included)	63,254	103,602	29,804
Alexander	3,224	13,059	447
Bond	20,867	89,432	14,966
Boone	12,736	23,315	21,643
Brown	18,050	37,444	7,472
Bureau	22,888	141,190	37,550
Calhoun	13,603	12,867	1,864
Carroll	31,104	67,128	26,155
Cass	13,976	63,480	11,376
Champaign	21,051	208,821	36,482
Christian	35,106	137,070	25,631
Clark	23,308	29,334	21,453
Clay	13,561	45,794	17,631
Clinton	49,484	49,034	22,055
Coles	10,297	90,382	23,564
Cook	4,288	30,954	37,032
Crawford	30,744	36,169	9,554
Cumberland	9,519	33,666	12,524
DeKalb	24,381	77,274	40,056
DeWitt	9,497	94,716	13,356
Douglas	4,335	85,679	17,428
Du Page	7,296	27,299	31,933
Edgar	18,930	73,341	8,201
Edwards	14,351	20,032	9,559
Effingham	16,759	31,560	15,231
Fayette	26,965	54,752	24,218
Ford	1,539	105,057	7,118
Franklin	12,630	30,667	11,168
Fulton	33,427	110,104	15,658
Gallatin	10,877	29,013	3,599
Greene	Not returned	..	....
Grundy	155	83,616	14,602
Hamilton	8,067	19,509	6,310
Hancock	32,877	119,808	30,036
Hardin	5,120	11,845	1,860
Henderson	8,871	62,524	10,559
Henry	20,201	149,285	30,144
Iroquois	4,919	175,924	18,784
Jackson	24,440	27,495	7,787
Jasper	16,535	31,048	12,653
Jefferson	11,317	40,815	21,081
Jersey	49,031	35,005	3,369
Jo Daviess	23,630	49,298	27,259
Johnson	15,395	21,384	3,967
Kane	11,131	39,715	28,479
Kankakee	742	90,256	27,390
Kendall	Not returned	....	....
Knox	14,577	152,246	34,187
Lake	11,345	29,714	25,927
LaSalle	7,474	213,820	53,378
Lawrence	28,162	29,629	6,934
Lee	29,096	112,444	34,809
Livingston	5,234	170,665	41,882
Logan	14,154	161,429	14,624
Macon	16,783	96,445	2,822
Macoupin	84,579	116,921	29,714
Madison	83,891	125,432	29,714
Marion	......	......	......
Marshall	5,742	81,574	20,538
Mason	15,207	117,610	11,277
Massac	12,824	17,962	2,474
McDonough	26,819	103,577	10,713
McHenry	23,787	51,593	31,416
McLean	1,600	226,740	
Menard	2,882	75,080	4,600
Mercer	17,085	91,234	21,710
Monroe	50,175	23,813	11,996
Montgomery	51,358	75,887	23,133
Morgan	14,397	68,230	9,870
Moultrie	14,099	69,866	17,248
Ogle	39,014	106,507	48,724
Peoria	7,109	83,984	24,287
Perry	Not returned	...	....
Piatt	9,296	79,235	16,807
Pike	72,984	83,989	10,804
Pope	10,261	16,830	4,236
Pulaski	6,088	12,384	1,611
Putnam	1,969	28,262	7,696
Randolph	47,064	17,597	11,581
Richland	24,182	29,175	10,814
Rock Island	13,670	51,408	11,729
Saline	9,806	24,332	5,567
Sangamon	29,265	193,635	19,659
Schuyler	2,200	47,763	7,032
Scott	12,470	21,780	1,928
Shelby	28,436	92,921	31,081
Stark	6,130	59,132	12,737
St. Clair	126,850	66,048	27,401
Stephenson	48,269	70,908	35,181
Tazewell	14,812	105,155	12,904
Union	17,142	28,972	8,319
Vermillion	17,112	137,941	15,754
Wabash	19,152	20,069	5,467
Warren	17,385	88,725	21,848
Washington	63,537	46,597	26,353
Wayne	16,463	51,184	21,364
White	19,259	41,517	8,915
Whiteside	25,285	96,345	29,895
Will	4,885	133,927	77,701
Williamson	......	......	......
Winnebago	29,819	65,287	23,795
Woodford	6,776	117,642	31,859

[The totals are: 3,063,308 acres wheat; 7,087,040 corn; 1,817,463 oats; 2,178,237 meadow; 298,166 other field; 3,807,082 pasture; 320,702 orchard.]

PORK-PACKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The pork packers held an adjourned meeting in the Open Board of Trade Building to conclude arrangements for the Pork Packers' National Convention, which will be held in this city Sept. 10.

Col. Hancock presided.

It was reported that $4,500 had been secured to defray expenses, and that Myers' Opera-House had been hired for the meetings. The Committee on Badges were directed to get up a handsome badge. It was reported that the steamer Muskegon had been engaged for a trip on the lake, and that the visitors would be taken to the Stock Yards on a special train. The question of carriages was left with the Committee for further action. It was decided to have a collation with wines at the Sherman.

The following programme was decided upon: Wednesday, 10 a. m. to 12 m., temporary organization; 12 m. to 1 p. m., visit Board of Trade; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., permanent organization and business. Thursday, 9 a. m. to 12 m., business and adjournment; 2 p. m. to 7 p. m., carriage excursion. Friday, 9 a. m. to 12 m., excursion to Stock Yards; 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., lake excursion, subject to the convenience of the business of the Convention.

The meeting adjourned until Wednesday next.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a Congregational Church at Oak Park—Inquests on a Couple of Drowned Men at Hyde Park—Suspicious Circumstances Attending Their Death—A Family Poisoned at Park Ridge—Items from Evanston.

OAK PARK.

Thursday afternoon, at half-past 4, the weather being fine, a large assembly was gathered to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. The site is upon the brow of the oak ridge, where Lake street crosses it, so that from the Chicago side and all the prairie south a commanding view is secured. The spire, which is to be 156 feet high, will be visible from the city, as those of Chicago are seen from that spot. At the service, after the reading of Scripture and singing, the pastor, the Rev. George Hunnington, made an address, which was in no hackneyed style, but fresh and spirited. Mr. J. W. Scoville, on behalf of the society, then laid the corner-stone, which bore the simple inscription, "A. D. 1873." This was no sham service of simply setting the stone and adjusting it with mimic plummet and square, to be subsequently relaid by the workmen; but, with a spirit-level and a real trowel and mortar, by the aid of the master-builder, the stone was set and cemented in its final position. Then, mounting the stone, Mr. Scoville made appropriate remarks, closing with the words of Joshua: "This shall be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying: 'What mean ye by these stones?' then ye shall answer them: 'These stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever.'"

The Rev. S. J. Humphrey, a member of the church, then offered a prayer of great richness in Scriptural allusion, and of singular fitness to the occasion, whereupon the congregation joined in singing a hymn composed by the pastor, of which the following is a verse:

> Builded on Thee, O Christ! O Rock!
> Ours shall the sure foundation be.
> No storm we fear. Earth's rudest shock
> Moves not the soul that rests on Thee.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. G. S. F. Sawyer, who had assisted in organizing the church.

The house is 60x80, with a basement of the Lyons stone, rock-faced, and trimmed with Ohio sandstone. There will be sittings for 500 or 600. The cost will be $30,000. The walls are now up for the greater part of the basement. This was the original church of the place. Out of its congregation have been colonized the Unity, the Methodist, and the Baptist churches. One of the rooms in the basement is to be fitted up for a library, into which Mr. Scoville has promised to put $5,000 worth of books,—the same to be controlled by the Trustees of the Church, but to be for the use of the community. It is expected that the building will be advanced so far that the basement can be used through the winter.

The Lutherans have built a fine church in Oak Park this summer, and the Methodists have under way a comely house, that will cost $15,000, and whose corner-stone is to be laid next Tuesday.

HYDE PARK.

Two inquests were held by Justice Horne, of Hyde Park,—one on Thursday evening, and one on Friday morning, on the lake shore near Forty-third Street Station, on the bodies of two men drowned in the lake and washed ashore.

From Louis Hugelet, residing at No. 40 Cedar street, Chicago, it is learned that the first one was his brother Edouard Hugelet, of Berne, Switzerland, aged 34 years, single, a painter by trade, who lost his left hand some time since, was unable to work regularly at his business, and has been lately of intemperate and irregular habits. The other was known only as Thomas ——, said to be from New York, and aged 27 years.

Hugelet had built himself a small boat, and on Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, left his home for a fishing excursion on the Calumet, and embarked on his little boat about 9 o'clock that evening from near the Chicago Water-Works, in company with one William Shaffer, Thomas ——, and another man, name unknown. They had, no doubt, been drinking, and were all more or less drunk, and what exactly did occur in that open boat out on the lake, in the dark, one and a half miles from shore, will probably never be definitely ascertained. It was some days before Louis Hugelet heard that his brother was drowned, and with much difficulty hunted up Shaffer and heard such different reports from him that he is not sure the two men who clung to the boat and came ashore did not throw overboard the two that were drowned. Whether they were all recklessly sitting on one side of the boat until they careened it over, or whether the parties who were drowned upset the boat themselves by their drunken awkwardness, is not known. Shaffer and the other passenger, whose name is unknown, are not now to be found.

PARK RIDGE.

The family of Mr. Dickinson, of this place, were poisoned by eating beefsteak into which poison had been introduced in some mysterious manner. Of nine members of the family, seven showed all the indications of having been poisoned. The other two, not having partaken of the steak, exhibited none of the symptoms. Medical assistance being close at hand, the action of the poison was arrested, and the family are now doing well.

EVANSTON.

The Methodist Church fed the lambs of the flock in the unfinished auditorium of their place of worship last evening. To each was given a dish of ice-cream and a piece of cake. Every one present seemed to enjoy themselves, and went home satisfied with the entertainment.

The village is distressingly dull, and the return of the students is anxiously looked for by the shop-keepers.

The incoming Freshman Class will contain about ninety students, numbering one-half more than any previous class.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

There are thirty-three cotton mills in operation in Fall River, Mass., representing a capital of nearly $15,000,000.

—The Wilmington *Commercial* estimates the losses by the recent flood in Northern Delaware at over $1,000,000.

—Deere & Co., of Moline, Ill., took a first premium on plows at the Vienna Exposition,—a credit to the manufacturing industries of Illinois.

—Rockford is making strenuous efforts to build a railroad to Byron, 14 miles below, to connect with the Chicago & Pacific.

—The Sycamore, Ill., *Republican* says the howl of wolves may be heard nightly in the east part of town, within a mile or two of the city. They have killed some lambs and a good many turkeys.

—Maquoketa is expecting to become the county-seat of Jackson County, Ia., and in anticipation of that event it is building a court-house, which will be finished the coming fall.

—The Citizens' Association of Des Moines, Ia., have sent their President to New York, to make arrangements with the owner of a reaper factory to settle in that city. The factory will will employ 200 workmen, and have a weekly pay-roll of $4,000.

—The County Court at Cairo, Ill., has ordered that gas shall again be burned in the Court-House. It was taken out some time ago, because the bill for three months was more than double what it had ever been before in the same length of time, and the court refused to allow the full amount of the bill.

—During his visit to this State, last week, Col. Howe, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, intimated that the Winona & St. Peter Road will be extended 60 miles still further west during the next summer. The extension is deemed advisable in order to enable the Company to reach the fine coal beds discovered in Dakota Territory. This will give a line of 385 miles from Winona.—*Winona Republican.*

—The people of Springfield are puzzling themselves over the conundrum, why it should cost $1.75 per hundred to move first-class freight from Springfield to New York, while the same class of freight is moved from New York to Springfield at 48 cents per hundred. If the Springfield people attempt to solve all the railroad conundrums, they will have little time for anything else.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

SIMMONS' SHIRTS.

Matinee Performance Before the Board of Police Yesterday.

Investigation of the Charges Against Detective Simmons.

He Swears the Shirts Were the Result of a Bet with a Gambler.

The Commissioners Take Time to Cogitate on the Verdict.

The matinees of Hooley draw well, and those which McVicker gives are not badly attended, but none of them are so attractive as those given by the Board of Police at their afternoon sessions. Their performances have as broad a range as the plays of Shakspeare. They have run from tragedy to farce, from the inky encounter of Sheridan and Washburn to the presentation of the charges against Williams. The actors on the Board of Police stage were up to a recent period under the management of Stage-Manager Medill, who had a hard work of it in preserving order among his employes, and who had to summarily dismiss some of them for mutiny. All theatre-goers are familiar with Talcott, who did so well in the "old man" parts with Reno, who played "old woman" with Sheridan, the heavy tragedian and villain; Washburn, the good young man, persecuted by the villain; and with innumerable other actors, in the shape of policemen, detectives, forlorn women, etc.

The little play presented for popular favor yesterday was entitled "The Detective's Bet; or, How Simmons Gets His Shirts," a production in two charges and two specifications, and reported to be the work of Elmer Washburn, who has previously favored the Board with some little local dramas. The farce had been well advertised in the city papers, and the attendance was too large for the size of the room. A railing which fences off the actors from the spectators was reserved for the use of Aldermen, who were thus enabled to see well, but who ran the risk, during their occasional bursts of applause, of tumbling over backward. Whenever anything of this kind happened, they were picked up by Officer Prince, who gave them a back to get to their perches. Behind these dignitaries stood the ignoble crowd. The stage was occupied by the three Commissioners, Corporation Counsel Tuley, Jake Rehm, who wanted to see how things are done now, Mr. Washburn, several city editors, and two or three persons who said they merely happened to come in, and begged that their names be not mentioned. Mr. Simmons, with a spotless white shirt on, one of the shirts, an immaculate vest, and black coat and pants, also sat within the railing, and did "injured innocence" to perfection.

President Cleveland opened the ball. He had charges which had been preferred against Dennis Simmons by the General Superintendent. Was the accused ready?

He was.

The charges were read in a clear voice by the Clerk.

Mr. Tuley, leaning his head upon his hand, listened to the reading of the charges, and smiled whenever he heard the words "then and there," "thenceforth," "wherefore," "to-wit," etc.

Mr. Simmons sat with his left foot on his right knee, and rolled a piece of paper between his fingers.

Mr. Simmons was called on to plead.

He plead guilty to the shirts, but not guilty as to the fur cap, and if they chose they could take his statement. As for the last item, he got it from a man running on a railroad—an old friend. As for the shirts, he did not deny that he had received them, and, if they had no objection, he would go on and state how it was. Last fall a big raid was made and Hankins' house pulled along with others. They got to talking at the West Side Station about some tables which had been taken from Hankins' place, and the latter said he would get them back again. The accused said they would not, and, finally, Hankins said, "You want some shirts; so do I. I will bet you a dozen shirts I beat you." Then the accused said he would take the bet, and they shook hands on it. Afterwards the tables were broken up. The bet was made in the West Side Station-House. There were several present, Officer Kinsman being among them, the officer who made the arrest.

Mr. Tuley cross-questioned, and, in reply to him, Simmons said he was not at Hankins' house, but at another one. The subject of the bet was a dozen shirts, the point being whether the tools would be restored or not. He did not know what the decision of Justice Daggett was. Hankins came and said, "You have won your bet fairly," and the accused went and got measured for the shirts. The shirtmaker lived at the corner of Jefferson and Madison. The accused went there and asked if an order had been left there for shirts for him, and he was answered in the affirmative. This man's name was Harrison, and this happened some time after the bet was made. He did not see Hankins afterwards. The cap was given by an old friend, conductor on the Fort Wayne Road, who met him one cold night piping a house on West Madison street, told him his ears must be cold, and went into a store, found out his number, and bought him a sealskin cap, which he put on, putting the hat in his pocket. This conductor followed no other business, and was one of the oldest men on the road. He did not know of any other cap of that kind won by detectives. It had not been the habit of detectives to receive presents. He had spoken of the shirts to some of the men soon after he got them, making no secret of the matter. He did not receive them in pay for police services done Hankins, for he had never rendered him any services. It was a simple bet. His reputation was better to him than a few shirts. He knew, of course, that Hankins was a gambler. He had told the Superintendent what he did the Board, and did not deny anything.

Here there came a lull, and Sheridan asked if there were any further witnesses.

Mr. Simmons said he had some, after which he sat down and mopped his face.

Mr. Sheridan read the charges.

Mr. Simmons, in reply to further questions, said he did not have the permission of the Superintendent to receive the shirts. He could bring witnesses to show he had been offered and refused large sums of money.

Mr. Sheridan read the charter, that officers should receive no extras for police service, except with the permission of the Board. Did the charge rest on that, or was Simmons accused with gambling, in that he made bets?

Simmons denied that he had received the shirts for police services.

Mr. Washburn said what Simmons told him was what he told the Board. The only decision on the gaming question was in favor of the gamblers. Who brought the suit, he did not know.

In reply to Simmons, he said he believed the tools were nearly all destroyed.

Mr. Tuley said the charge was admitted. It was brought under that rule forbidding the receiving of any fee or reward without the consent of the Superintendent, and that one forbidding conduct unbecoming an officer. Under the last head, the charge was fully proven, and was a grave violation of duty as an officer. He hated to believe the standard of duty was so low that such things could be done. The functions of police officers were very important. They were deputed to bring the worst offenders to justice. It was all wrong for an officer to accept a bet or present from one. The offense was not in the bet, but in permitting a gambler to make a bet with him and to receive payment afterward. A bet was the thinnest of all pretences between an official and a criminal. Hankins intended it as a bribe, and Simmons should have known it. The presumption was, he did. If policemen sunk so low as to make bets with outcasts, it was time for a reform. The ideas of the public were loose on the receiving of presents, but the rules of the Board were imperative. It was often said presents were made to policemen, and the matter was gradually growing to be looked upon as trivial. This was a flagrant case of an officer in a public place betting with a common gambler, and then, without knowing whether he had won the bet or not, accepting the present. He hoped the Board would make an example of Simmons, and put a stop to such practices. If the Board did that, something would be done to elevate the force. If not, they would go from bad to worse.

Mr. Simmons argued that Mr. Tuley knew it was a nonsense. All he asked was fair and square dealing. It was a simple bet, proposed by Hankins. He did not believe he had violated any rules during the thirteen years he had been on the force, and never been tried for anything. No man could ever say he had received a present of any kind. If he did wrong, it was the head, and not the heart. That was all he had to say.

Mr. Tuley retired by the side door, and the President of the Board began studying the rules. Commissioner Wright smoked, and Commissioner Sheridan stroked his brow.

Finally, Cleveland asked what should be done.

Mr. Wright, who up to that time had not said anything, moved that the matter be taken under advisement.

The motion was agreed to.

The sequel, entitled "The Verdict," will be given at the next meeting.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Before Commissioner Hoyne, John Barrowes was charged with not paying special tax on liquor and cigars. He was held in $500 bail.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home met at the residence of Dr. Hammill yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of public importance.

A small fire, which broke out at twenty minutes past 8 last night, in No. 53 South Halsted street, was extinguished by citizens with a few pailfuls of water. About $40 damage was done.

James Brown, the night-clerk of the Briggs House, who broke Patsey Donohue's thigh on Wednesday night, was yesterday arrested by Detective Dixon, and locked up in the Central Station.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning a boy about 14 years of age, evidently of Polish parentage, had his foot crushed between Clark street bridge and the abutment. He was removed to his parents' residence, 272 Fourth avenue.

The train which left the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad depot at 7:30 yesterday morning ran off the track near Twenty-ninth street. There was no damage done, but the train was delayed one hour.

A special meeting of the Common Council has been called for to-night, for the purpose of extending the time for the Assessors to make their return to the City Assessor. The meeting is called by Ald. Dixon, Clark, and Quirk.

The second annual moonlight excursion of the Ransom Post No. 1, G. A. R., will take place this evening. The steamer Goodrich has been engaged, and will leave Rush street bridge at 7 o'clock exactly. A band will be in attendance, and a glorious time is anticipated.

A horse hitched to a wagon belonging to A. Magus ran away yesterday on West Madison street, near Clinton. Fortunately he ran between a baker's cart and the high sidewalk in front of the Briggs House, where he got wedged in and was caught, doing no injury except breaking a shaft.

Charles Mahew, alias Mulholland, William Wainwright, and William Reeves, three notorious thieves, were found with a harness, and also some house linen. Yesterday the harness was identified by Franklin J. Green as having been stolen from 1339 Wabash avenue. There is about $100 worth of table-linen, etc., at the station waiting to be identified.

The paragraph relative to the charge of stealing against the young man, William Cain, published yesterday, was calculated to do injustice to the accused. He claims to have found the money, and acknowledged having spent part of it. He was not held to appear before the Criminal Court, but was given until this morning to restore the money to the lawful owner.

The Committee on Public Buildings met yesterday afternoon and developed a desire to leave the Council free from any bias in the matter of the Court-House plans by dividing most impartially—Bailey and McGennies voting in favor of the "Eureka" plan, and Schmitz and Ogden in favor of "Justitia." The two recommendations will be presented to the Council next Monday evening.

Timothy Dwyer, boarding at No. 742 Indiana avenue, while laboring under an incipient attack of delirium tremens jumped from the window of his room, at about half-past 7 on Thursday evening, and disappeared from the view of his fellow-boarders. Yesterday morning his body was found lying in the lake at the foot of Sixteenth street. Deceased was a single man of about 40 years of age.

Anne Fleming committed suicide May 23, 1872, but the certificate of her death gave her name as Anne Fitzpaterick. Since then Betty Whelan has been drawing her dead sister's pension. This fact being made known to Mr. George Clemen, the Special Agent of the Pension Department, he caused Betty to be arrested for forgery and perjury yesterday afternoon. She was examined before Commissioner Hoyne, and, being held to bail in $500, in default was committed to jail.

Yesterday morning, at about half-past 6 o'clock, Frank Gallager, a junk-dealer, about 35 years of age, while rowing in his skiff at the foot of State street, threw a rope to the tug-boat Prindeville, in order to get towed up the river. The taughtening of the rope caused the boat to lurch, and Gallager fell into the river and was drowned. The body was recovered soon after by a man named Peter Sullivan, and removed to No. 23 Strong street, where deceased lived with his wife and three children.

Beane in jail is about as great an object of curiosity as Beane at large. A great many people inquire after him through the day, and not a few friends pay him personal visits. He bears his confinement with comparative gentleness, living in the hope that he will be shortly liberated on bail, and eventually exculpated from criminal intent in connection with the unfortunate railroad accident. He steadily refuses to say anything about the collision, and therein shows superlative wisdom.

The Committee on Gas-Lights held a meeting yesterday afternoon and received the quarterly report of the Gas Inspector, which they recommend to be printed. Petitions were received for gas-lights on Thirty-third street, between South Park and Vernon avenues, and on West Eighteenth street. The Committee decided to visit the localities before reporting upon the petitions. They agreed to recommend gas-lights for Townsend street, between White and Oak streets.

Building permits were granted yesterday as follows: Hall & Phillips for a two-story and basement brick, 100x103 feet, on the southwest corner of VanBuren and Clark streets; Robinson & Son, a two-story and basement stone, 71x41 feet, on West Adams street; Groll & Voltz, a three-story and basement brick, 25x50, feet on Jefferson street; and Ed. Harvey, a two-story and basement brick, 22x42 feet, on Depuyster street.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded to O. B. Green the work of extending the Twelfth street sewer. The bids were $1,975 to the breakwater, and $2,200 if carried into the lake. Fox & Howard's bids for the same were $2,175 and $2,475 respectively. The contract for the construction of the Thirty-fifth street bridge was awarded to Fox & Howard for $9,800. Five bids were received for the heating apparatus of the new First Precinct Police Station. The lowest bid was that of the Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company for $4,300. No awards were made, however.

The Board of Public Works will advertise immediately for bids for the extension of the Twenty-second street sewer into the lake, and the offense to the nostrils of the residents in that vicinity will soon be removed. Should the smell not be wholly abated, however, on the completion of the sewer extension, the people living along Prairie and Calumet avenues can find a considerable additional source of offense in the alleys between their residences and the railroad tracks. Probably no place in the residence part of the city needs cleaning more than this, and the people who complained so bitterly of the sewer should have first cleaned out the dirt in their own private alleys.

Another brutal assault has terminated fatally for the victim, under circumstances which mark the attack as a deliberate and cowardly murder. Jacob Schmidt, foreman for Messrs. Fox & Howard in their blacksmith-shops on Goose Island, was attacked at Division street bridge, last Wednesday night, by two men, supposed to have been two workmen whom Schmidt had discharged a short time before. One struck him with a stone, while the other kicked him severely, and the injuries resulted in concussion of the brain, from which he died yesterday afternoon, leaving a wife and three children, the youngest only ten days old. Detectives are now engaged in searching for the murderers, and Messrs. Fox & Howard are doing all in their power to assist Schmidt's family, and to bring his assailants to justice.

Gen. Sheridan's headquarters were visited, yesterday, by persons having relatives living at Fort Sill, to inquire into the truth of the rumor of the alleged Indian massacre. No official information had reached headquarters, and no faith was put in the dispatch. There are good reasons for disbelieving the report. If the information was authentic, it would probably have reached the headquarters from some reliable source. The Fourth United States cavalry is not at Fort Sill but at Fort Clark, 600 miles away. The garrison at Fort Sill consists of Companies B, J, H, K, and M, Tenth Cavalry, Companies C and K, Eleventh Infantry, and Company I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in all about 700 men. The news would have gone through Fort Richardson before reaching Waco, and have been sent from the former before reaching the latter point. In short, the officers do not believe the rumor, and put the story down to the imagination of a stage-driver who had been in the newspaper business, and had got up the rumor to "scoop" all other stage-drivers. The internal evidence is against the dispatch being true.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7:00 a. m.	70	1:00 p. m.	79
7:30 a. m.	71	1:30 p. m.	79
8:00 a. m.	72	2:00 p. m.	79
8:30 a. m.	73	2:30 p. m.	79
9:00 a. m.	74	3:00 p. m.	80
9:30 a. m.	74	3:30 p. m.	80
10:00 a. m.	75	4:00 p. m.	80
10:30 a. m.	75	4:30 p. m.	80
11:00 a. m.	76	5:00 p. m.	79
11:30 a. m.	76	5:30 p. m.	79
12:00 m.	77	6:00 p. m.	79
12:30 p. m.	78		

Darwin.

The Paris *Univers* (Ultramontane) announces with great joy that Mr. Darwin was rejected by 26 against 6 votes as corresponding member of the French Academy of Science. The 6 votes were given him, it says, by the "friends of the Apes."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 4d@12s 1d; white, 12s 6d; club, 12s 8d@12s 9d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d. The receipts of wheat for the last three days were 36,000 qrs, 29,000 of which were American. Corn, 9,000 qrs, 6,000 of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and higher. Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Wheat—winter, 11s 8d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Pork, 68s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 29—5 p. m.—Consols: Money, 92⅜@92¾; account, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 95¼; do of '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 90¼; new 5s, 91¼. Weather to-day wet and unfavorable to the crops. It is estimated that the coming hop-crop will yield 700 lbs to the acre.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 29.—5-20s of '62, 98¼.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Rentes, 57f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29—Evening.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,300 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Sales of the week, 93,000 bales; export, 9,000; speculation, 8,000; stock, 757,000; American, 290,000. Receipts, 40,000; American, 7,000. Actual export, 5,000. Stock afloat, 344,000; American, 46,000.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 7d@12 10d; club do, 12s 10d@13s; red Western spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; red winter, 12s 8d. Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 36,000 qrs, of which 29,000 qrs were American. Receipts of corn same time, 9,000 qrs, of which 6,000 are American. Cheese, 61s 6d. Pork, 68s 6d; Cumberland middles, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s 6d.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Beeves—Receipts, 800, making 4,000 since Monday, against 3,100 same time last week. Market dull for common cattle, but fair for good. Native steers ranged at 9½c to 12½c; Texas, 6c to 9c, with a few choice holding for 10@10½c. Sales include 13 cars Missouri steers, 6¾@7¾ cwt, 10¼@12c; 6 cars, 6¾ cwt, 10¾c; 3 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 9c; 2 cars, 5 cwt, 7¼@7¾c; 7 cars Kentucky steers, 7¼ cwt, 11@12¼c; 83 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11½c; and 2 cars Michigan, 6¾ cwt, 10¾c.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals, 3,900, making 14,660 since Monday, against 16,026 same time last week. Lambs dull and depressed, and closed weak at reduction of ⅛c, but fat sheep scarce and firm at sustained prices. Lambs sold at 5@7½c; sheep, 5@6¾c. Among the sales were: 1 car Canada lambs, 55 lbs, 5c; 1 car, 60 lbs, 6½c; 1 car State, 68 lbs, 7¼c; 1 car Ohio sheep, 76 lbs, 5¾c; 2 cars, 78 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 86 lbs, 6¼c.

Swine—Receipts, 4,100 hogs, making 19,000 since Monday, against 16,045 same time last week. Live hogs quoted at 5¼@5¾c, with none offered. Dressed firmer, closing at 6¾@7½c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 697 beeves; total supply for the week thus far is 7,939, or 467 cars, against 505 cars same time last week. Market flat for want of good stock to operate with. All offerings common. Cattle not disposed of shipped East. Yards bare of stock. Not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. Sales 399 Illinois steers, 1,074 to 1,281 lbs, at $5.00@5.55; 45 Illinois oxen, 1,531 lbs, at $5.70; 50 Indiana steers, 1,328 lbs, $5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts thus far this week, 10,800, against 20,200 same time last week. Market closed firm at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs, $5.75@6.25; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.50; Western sheep, $3.50@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,400; total supply for the week thus far, 29,400, against 22,500 same time last week. Market dull; $4.80@5.05 for good hogs, 4.25@4.50 for grassers. Pens well filled; buyers not disposed to operate.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 29.—Cattle—Arrivals, 175 cars; best, $5.75; medium, 5¼@5½c; Texas, 1,000 lbs, 4c.

Hogs—Arrivals, 34 cars; Philadelphia, extra, $5.00@5.15; Yorkers, $4.85@4.90.

Sheep—Arrivals, 9 cars; best, 5½c; medium, 4@5c; common, 2½@2¾c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The market continues active in domestic goods, and imported fabrics are in better request. Cotton goods steady and selling freely at current rates. Prints very brisk with agents and jobbers. Worsted dress goods and reps in brisk demand. Shawls fairly active. Shirts and drawers, fancy hosiery, and knitted goods selling freely. Black beavers, fine cassimeres, and wool flannels in good request. Foreign camel's-hair cloths, velvets, and white French organdies are selling well.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29.—Crude very quiet; sales Allegheny nominally at 16c; nothing doing.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and higher; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.65; common to good extra, $6.30@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.50; white wheat extra, $7.50@8.60; extra Ohio, $6.45@8.60; St. Louis, $6.75@10.75. Rye flour active and firm. Corn meal in fair demand; Western, $3.15@3.45. Wheat active, excited, and higher, with a good export demand; receipts, 14,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.43; No. 3 spring, $1.42@1.45; new No. 2 Chicago, $1.55@1.56; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.56@1.56½; do to arrive, $1.57. Rye active and firm; inferior Western in store, 93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand and higher; receipts, 52,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 56@58c; sail do, 59@60c; high mixed and yellow Western, 61@62c; white, 66@68c; heated, 50c. Oats quiet; receipts, 36,000 bu; mixed Western, 43@45c; white, 46@49c.

EGGS, HAY, AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio 20½@22½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8½@8⅝c; Cuba 8¼@8⅞c. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firmly held; crude 6⅛c; refined, 16¼@17c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and easier; new mess, $17.75. Beef steady with moderate demand; plain mess, $9.00@10.50; extra, $11.25@12.50. Hams dull; common to prime, $18.00@28.00. Tierce beef quiet and firm; prime mess, $18.00@22.00; India, $22.00@24.00. Cut meats quiet and unchanged; middles firm; long clear, 9c. Lard, steady; new Western steam, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.10@1.12.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $4.75; X, $5.00; XX, $5.25@5.50; XXX, $6.25@6.75; choice, $7.00@8.00; family, $8.25@10.00. Corn—Supply fair and demand slack; white and yellow mixed, 66c; white, 68c. Oats dull at 45c.

BRAN—Dull at 85c.

HAY—Supply light; quiet; prime, $25.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old, $16.75; new, $17.75. Dry salted shoulders scarce at 9¼c. Bacon dull at 9½@11¼@11½c. Hams, 14@15c. Lard quiet; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 10¾@11¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses, no movement.

WHISKY—Higher; Louisiana, $1.02; Cincinnati, $1.06.

COTTON—Supply limited; demand moderate; sales, 550 bales; ordinary, 11¾@12c; good ordinary, 14¼c; low middlings, 17½c; middling, 18@18½c; middling Orleans, 18¾c. Receipts, 237 bales; no exports.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat—Market bare. Corn firm; good demand for prime; sales, 35,000 bu; choice No. 2 Western at 51c; 20,000 bu sample at 46c; 7,000 bu rejected at 49c; 5,500 bu No. 2 Western at 50c. Oats—Fair demand; No. 2 Chicago at 36½c; 1,500 bu blown Milwaukee at 38c. Rye—None here. Barley—None here.

SEED—Good demand; timothy, 1,000 bu at $3.50.

FREIGHTS—Steady; wheat, 10½c; corn, 9½c; oats, 6¾c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong, steady, and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 60½c. Oats weak; mixed Western, 43c; white, 44@45c. Rye dull at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy; mess pork, $18.00; bulk shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 9¾@10c. Bacon and hams unchanged. Lard, 8¾@8½c.

BUTTER—Active and firm; good to fancy, 20@25c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; superfine, $3.50@4.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7.00@8.25. Wheat in better demand; red, $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.65@1.70; white, $1.70@1.85. Rye dull at 80@85c. Corn dull and weak; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats dull; white, 46@47½c; mixed, 39@43c.

PETROLEUM—Held firmly, but demand very light; crude, 11c; refined, 15c.

WHISKY—Held firmly; Western, $1.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and higher at $6.65@6.85. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1.33@1.35. Corn in fair demand and higher at 51@52c. Rye higher at 75@78c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; pork steady, $16.00 bid, $15.50 asked. Lard quiet; steam, 7⅞@8c asked; kettle, sales city at 8½c. Bulk meats quiet, and held more firmly; shoulders, 8@8¼c; clear rib, 9¼; clear, 9¼@9½c. Bacon steady and in fair demand; shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib sales, 10¼c; clear sales, 10½c.

WHISKY—Irregular; sales at $1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1.25½; No. 2, $1.22 cash, $1.16¾ seller September. Oats firm; No. 2, 28c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 40½c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, $1.04.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 122,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 169,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No 2 red better at $1.42; No. 1, nominally $1.45. Corn firm; 52@53c. Oats better; old, 38c; new, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; amber Michigan, spot and seller August, $1.46½; September, $1.45; No. 2 red, $1.45@1.45½ spot; $1.43 September; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.48½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high-mixed, seller September, 46¼c; October, 48c; low-mixed, 45½c; no grade, 45c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 36½c; No. 2, 32½c; Michigan, 33c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 4½@4¾c; Oswego, 9@10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; Wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring, $1.05; No. 3 red fall, $1.32@1.32½; No. 2 held at $1.45, and some samples sold at that. Corn excited, higher, and unsettled; No. 2, 45@46½c; most sales at the inside prices; 47c seller August; 42½@42¾c seller September; 44½c seller October; high mixed in sacks, 49@50c. Oats higher; No. 2, 31@32½c cash; 33@33½c seller August; 29c seller September. Barley steady; No. 3, 92½. Rye firm at 63c.

WHISKY—Scarce, firm, and wanted, at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75. Bulk meats lower; clear sides, 9⅜c. Bacon dull; small lots of shoulders at 9¼c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾@10⅞c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.60.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Aug. 29.

Schr Delos De Wolf, Oswego, coal.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Holland, tanbark.
Schr H. B. Moore, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Canada prop Prussia, Montreal, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Laura Belle, Buffalo, coal.
Canada schr Collingwood, Goderich, salt.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Josehp, lumber.
Schr M. H. Dunham, Pipe's Pier, slabs.
Steam barge Inter-Ocean, Erie, coal.
Barge Arganaut, Erie, coal.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood.
Schr Trader, South Haven, wood.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, tanbark.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Cayuhoga, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge F. C. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARED........Aug. 29.

Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 16 brls salt.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 40 kegs beer, 15 brls pork.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 5 brls oil and sundries.
Prop Missouri, Duluth and intermediate points, 4,234 bu oats, 140 brls flour, 20 brls tallow, 85 brls pork, 25 brls oil, 400 pkgs feed.
Schr R. B. King, Port Sheldon, 1 ton feed.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo, 23,792 bu corn.
Canada prop East, Port Colborne, 14,984 bu wheat.
Canada prop East, Goderich, 450 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr James Cauch, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 550 bu oats, 50 sacks bran, and sundries.
Schr Frank D. Barker, Oswego, 20,656 bu corn.
Schr Jay Gould, Buffalo, 100 brls flour, 500 brls lard.
Schr L. Johnson, Black Rock, 16,491 bu wheat.
Schr Coral, Lincoln and Sliver Lake, 687 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr R. Campbell, Ford River, 2 brls oil.
Scow William Morse, Kenosha, 2 tons grindstones.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 21,125 bu corn.
Steam barge Eureka, Michigan City, 30 cds stone.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr India, Erie, 9,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, 13,000 brls flour, 1,280 pigs lead; Buffalo, 100 brls flour, 640 pigs lead.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 11,018 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr A. M. Davison, Buffalo, 21,983 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—PASSED UP—Props Java, Nebraska, Alaska, Craig, City of Toledo, Cross and barges; schrs C. H. Johnson, Mont Blanc, A. Vought, Iris, Dan, Fort, Cossack, Whaling, George Sherman, Empire State, Grace Murray, Col. Cook, Monticello, P. Alexandra, Surprise, Jura, William Grandy, Camden, Magill.

PASSED DOWN—Props Fred Kelley and barge, Raleigh; schr Kate Winslow.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—Evening—PASSED UP—Props Young, Trader and barges, St. Louis; schrs J. Rice, Light Guard, Mosher, Riverside, D. Baker, N. Remington.

PASSED DOWN—Props Rose and barges, Howard and barges; schrs Pratt, Greenwood.

WIND—Northwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—The steamer Katie arrived this afternoon, towing the canal-boats J. Crotty and Gypsy Queen, from Henry, and the North Branch, from Lake Depue, all with corn for Chicago. The canal-boat Calina, also with corn for Chicago, was towed up from Peru. The canal-boat Leviathan, with lumber for Peru, was towed down, and the steamer Katie departed light for Peru. The canal-boats Gypsy Queen, Salina, J. Crotty, and North Branch, all with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal, and the Caroline, with lumber for Pekin, for Peru, and the Nautilus, light, for LaSalle, all passed out of the canal. Eight feet and five inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—ARRIVED—F. T. Sherman, Willow Springs, 90 yds stone; Sligo, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; Ellie O'Connell, Sag, 78 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 85 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 81 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 85 yds stone; W. L. Roebuck, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Mayflower, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Martin Hogan, Lemont, 85 yds stone; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont, 75 yds stone; W. A. Steel, Lemont, 66 yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Georgia T., Seneca, 6,400 bu corn, 4,400 lbs seed; Robert Holmes, Marseilles, 5,900 bu corn; Olive Branch, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Drill, East Morris; North America, Seneca; Frederick, Morris; Augusta, Lemont; Sligo, Willow Springs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—D. L. Wright, Morris, 6,150 bu corn; Gold Hunter, Morris, 5,950 bu corn; Parson Brownlow, Henry, 5,400 bu corn; prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone; Galena, Willow Springs, 60 tons ice; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 89 yds stone.

CLEARED—LeGraux, Henry, 96,862 ft lumber; Col. Taylor, Joliet, 62,506 ft lumber.

Miscellaneous.

Wind southeast yesterday evening.

The schr H. B. Moore entered here yesterday for the first time. She is loaded with lumber, and is a fine-looking craft. She was built at Saugatuck by Tyler & Rogers; has a 122-foot keel and three masts. It is intended to put her into the grain trade after this trip. Capt. E. R. Tyler is in command.

A new light-house is to be built this season upon Little Point Sauble. The building will be of Milwaukee brick, 114 feet above the water, and will cost nearly $50,000.

A new vessel of 200 tons burden has just been launched from the yard at Eastmanville, near Grand Haven. It is to be called the William H. Dunham. The craft is owned by William Loutitt, of Grand Haven, master-builder for Duncan, Roberts & Son.

The schooner Maggie McRae, a Canadian craft in the timber trade, which passed Detroit on Tuesday, bound eastward, on getting out upon Lake Erie sprang a leak, and was towed back to the river. While being towed up to the river, she rolled over and capsized, near the lower light, at 12 o'clock last night. She now awaits the arrival of wreckers.

It appears that the lumber barge Globe lost about 60,000 feet of her deck-load of lumber at the time she parted from the tow of the Sun. The damages suffered by the barge were about $500, and no insurance. The loss of the lumber falls on the owner, as it was not insured.

Detroit papers say that for the last day or two lumber has been passing that point in considerable quantities, as at this period of the year vessels of all kinds load to their utmost capacity. Steamers having barges in tow have following in their trail from eight to ten in number, and we hazard nothing in stating that on so near an approach of the fall gales such ventures are not warranted under the circumstances. The barge Hotchkiss, a lumber-carrier, which passed this way, towed by the tug Wales, may be cited as an instance of overloading, passing here yesterday loaded to the plankshear, and her decks filled up to an almost unlimited extent. The quantity she had was estimated by good judges at 1,300,000 feet, her usual load being far short of that amount.

The fleet of ore vessels, which were temporarily delayed at the Neebish by the grounding of the schooner Ely, have all succeeded in passing the barrier and since reached Detroit. The work of releasing the grounded vessel progresses slowly. The shoal referred to is the most dangerous in the Sault River, and with the larger class of vessels it requires most expert management to enable a safe passage.

—The schr Marion Egan, of Chicago, while en route from Collingwood, where she had discharged a cargo of grain, to Lake Superior for ore, struck on Cove Island, at the entrance of Georgian Bay, and sustained such injury as to cause an abandonment on the part of her owners. She had no cargo on board. The Egan came out in 1861, and is 345 tons burden. She is owned by Peter Taylor, of Chicago, and is insured for $10,000—$5,000 in the Mercantile Mutual Company, of New York, and a like sum in the Mercantile Insurance Company, of Cleveland, O.

An old pilot who navigated the St. Clair Flats in the north channel called on us yesterday, after an absence from that locality of twenty-five years. As but little was known of the south passage in those times, aside from scows or vessels of light draft, the course usually steered to reach the north way was northeast by north, and up to the period above referred to no assistance was afforded sail-craft in the rivers until reaching the above thoroughfare. The steamers then doing service such as lighterage and towing over the shoals consisted of four side-wheelers, viz.: the Romeo, Captain William Wylds; Tecumseh, Capt. John Martin; St. Clair, Capt. A. M. Mann; and Chautauque, Capt. Joe Raymond. The latter steamer was burned on the River St. Clair the same year, and became a total loss.—*Detroit Post.*

DRY GOODS.

Autumn of 1873.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.
Are receiving
FIVE THOUSAND packages
Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
adapted to the Fall Trade,
which makes their assortment,
in every department,
more than usually attractive,
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OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. as follows:
ALABAMA..........Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 1.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

TOUR Round the World.

Messrs. COOK SON & JENKINS, Tourists and Excursion Managers, 262 Broadway, New York, announce that their SECOND PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTY ROUND THE WORLD will leave Liverpool Saturday, Aug. 30; New York, Sept. 20; Chicago, Sept. 29; San Francisco, Oct. 16; and will be under the personal charge of Alexander Howard, the Firm's Chief Palestine Manager.
The route will embrace Japan, China, India, Egypt, as well as Continental Europe, all of those countries being visited, while facilities will be given for those who desire to visit PALESTINE and the NILE.
Price for the entire trip from New York, Chicago, or San Francisco, back to those places, $1,575 gold, which includes first-class fare, 70 days' hotel expenses on land, sleeping-coaches, omnibuses, &c.
Deposits of 10 per cent for this tour are now being received, and full information will be given by addressing COOK SON & JENKINS, 262 Broadway.
☞ Cook's Excursionist, containing full particulars of 1,300 tours in Europe, Palestine, Egypt, and America, to be had upon application. Price, 10 cents.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Canada..Saturday, Aug. 30. | Greece...Saturday, Sept. 20.
Spain....Saturday, Sept. 6. | Egypt....Saturday, Sept. 27.
Italy....Saturday, Sept. 13.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 13
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $65 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.
Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.
For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

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Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
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Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
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KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.
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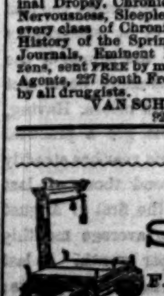

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OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, and Saturday Matinee, Lester Wallack's delightful drama,
Romance of a Poor Young Man.
With its Beautiful Scenery and Effects, and a Powerful Cast. First appearance of
Miss ADA GREY as MARGUERETTE.
Messrs. O'Neill, Floyd, Pierce, Rainford, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stonesall, Mrs. LeGros, Miss Marble, in favorite characters.
Monday, Sept. 1—DIAMONDS. Seats can now be secured.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, J. R. Kemble, in their Great Specialties. Grand Vocal Quartette. The Burlesque of
DI-VORCED,
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
Reappearance of Miss Emma Cline, Miss Sidney Cowell, and J. J. Sullivan. Two Glorious Pieces. Andrew Halliday's Brilliant Comedy,
CHECKMATE,
And Bishop's Specialty,
WANTED, 1,000 MILLINERS.
Both Plays cast to the entire strength of the Company.
Tuesday, Sept. 2—Bronson Howard's Beautiful Society Drama—LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

TRUTH, LOVE, AND JUSTICE.
Grand Annual Picnic
OF THE
Rebecca Lodge, No. 1, A. J. O. K. S. B.,
For the Benefit of the Widow and Orphans' Fund, SUNDAY, Aug. 31, at
OGDEN'S GROVE.
Admittance, 35c. Good Music and lots of fun. Clybourne-av. car to Picnic Ground.

GLOBE THEATRE.
This afternoon at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock, last two performances of
HERNANDEZ FOSTER and JACK HARKAWAY.
Monday next—ALADDIN.

DR. KAHN'S
MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
From New York,
Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,
Clark and Randolph-sts.
For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,560 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

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We are now prepared to display a large line of
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FLOWERS,
Fall Styles
At Popular Prices.
WEBSTER'S,
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WEST MADISON-ST.

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AT RETAIL.
China, Crockery, Glassware,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Table-Furnishing Goods and Mantel Ornaments.
Good, Cheap, Fine, and Beautiful.
E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
105 STATE-ST.

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THE BEST MUSIC BOOKS
For High and for Grammar Schools.
The Hour of Singing!
By L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.
Price, $1.00.
This HIGH SCHOOL SINGING BOOK is admirably fitted for its work, containing a good elementary course and a large quantity of the best vocal music, well arranged in two, three, and four parts. Has been received with the greatest favor by practical teachers.
Just Ready. THE TRIO, a collection of three-part songs, arranged especially for High Schools and Seminaries. An excellent companion or successor to the HOUR OF SINGING.
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The new, sprightly, and very musical COMMON SCHOOL SONG BOOK is by a gentleman who "hits the mark every time," and never fails in satisfying the musical taste of the people. Of his previous School Song Books, about 300,000 have been sold.
All school-teachers are invited to give this new and popular book a trial.
Any book published by Ditson & Co. will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Retail Price.
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COMBINED DOOR PLATE, LETTER SLIDE, BELL AND BURGLAR ALARM.
NEW STYLE, VERY HANDSOME, CHEAP.
"A useful invention, well calculated to secure the safe delivery of mail matter at private residences and offices."—J. McArthur, P. M., Chicago.
Orders taken and patterns exhibited at BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, 153 LaSalle-st.
CANVASSERS WANTED. States of Wisconsin and Missouri for sale. DAVENPORT & BOIST.

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SYRUP OF THE CASTORBEAN; a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. Specially adapted for children. Price 25 cents per bottle. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are delicious and effective Worm Candies. Children love them. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Sole Agents. Also, for HOFMANN'S HOP PILLS FOR AGUE. SURE CURE.

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Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

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Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.
The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.
☞ For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

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All Right Salve for Burns, Boils,
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

EDUCATION.

Jefferson Medical
PHILADELPHIA.
The next annual session will commence on MONDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1873. Preliminary lectures will begin on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.
FACULTY:
JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
J. M. DA COSTA, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
B. HOWARD RAND, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN B. BIDDLE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
J. AITKEN MEIGS, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
Fees for full course, $140; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $30.
Board from $5 to $7 per week. Clinical instruction will be given daily at the College, and twice a week at the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Hospitals.
J. B. BIDDLE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

RACINE COLLEGE.
Racine College includes three Schools:
1. A COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, with full Collegiate Course.
2. A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, to be begun this Autumn.
3. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Catalogues can be obtained at the Merchants' National Bank.

H. B. BRYANT'S,
(Bryant & Stratton),
CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Southeast corner State and Washington.
Six Months' Course. One Year's Course. Two Years' Course.
The English Branches, German, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, &c. Call and examine—S. E. cor. State and Washington.

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OF THE
Chicago and Northwestern Universities.
Judge HENRY BOOTH, Dean. Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL and Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Daily Lecturers. VAN BUREN DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS, Esq., Professors. Tuition fees reduced to $50 a year. At least 4 Lectures daily for 36 weeks, and Moot Courts. Term opens Oct. 6. For particulars address V. B. DENSLOW, Tribune Building, Chicago.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary
15 and 17 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.,
Between Randolph and Washington.
Fall Term (eleventh year) begins September 8. Full course of study; able teachers in all departments. For information concerning either the boarding or day department, apply for circulars or call at the Seminary.
C. A. GREGG, Principal.

Family and Day School,
NEW YORK CITY.
MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

PALMER'S ACADEMY
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 758 Michigan-av.
TERMS OF TUITION:
Advanced Department..........$20.00
Intermediate Department..........15.00
Primary Department..........12.00
French and German..........5.00
Music, Piano and Guitar..........15.00
Per term of ten weeks. F. BROWN, Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL
Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. S. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, L. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.,
CHICAGO. This elegant new building will open for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars apply to the Directress.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.
Studies in this institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. 1. Tuition, per session of ten months, $60. For catalogue or information apply to
REV. JNO. S. VERDIN, S. J., Vice-President.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY
MRS. H. SIMONS, successor to Miss Mott, 460 Michigan-av. English, French, and German Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children.
☞ Term commences Tuesday, Sept. 9.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 106 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN.
ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
Established in New York in 1814.
English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY. Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
Freehold, New Jersey; a boarding school for boys; send for catalogues to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

CHICAGO ACADEMY, NO. 11 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—An English and classical school for pupils of both sexes. Fall term opens Monday, Sept. 8. HENRY H. BABCOCK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French, and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., Central Park, New York, will commence its Seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address the REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, L.L. D., 75 East Sixty-first-st.

KINDERGARTEN—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of building No. 666 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. This school will open on Monday, Sept. 1, 1873, for children from 4 to 12 years of age. Miss SARA A. WINNEK, Principal.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, ILL., a boarding-school for boys, most charmingly situated, an hours' ride by cars from Chicago, and splendidly equipped for imparting the most thorough instruction. Next term commences Sept. 11. For catalogues, etc., address IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., Principal.
N. B.—To save time and expense, and accommodate those parents who cannot conveniently visit Lake Forest, Prof. Allen will be at the bookstore of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., 113 State-st., on Saturday, Aug. 30, and Sept. 2, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m., where he will be happy to confer with any who have sons to send away to school.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873.
BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—SIX COLleges, and over seventy Professors and instructors. Fall term opens Sept. 17. For particulars, address President FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

WEST SIDE SELECT SCHOOL—ENGLISH AND classical—MISS EMMA SHAW, Principal, 659 West Monroe-st., between Ashland-av. and Wood-st.; quiet location, with every facility for thorough culture. Fall term commences Monday, Sept. 1. Pupils of all ages received. Circulars with full information furnished upon application to the above address.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership existing between G. H. White and J. N. Mason, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. H. White purchasing the interest of J. N. Mason in said firm, will continue the commission business at their old stand under the firm name of G. H. White & Co., and settle all outstanding business of the former partnership.
G. H. WHITE,
J. N. MASON.
Chicago, Aug. 27, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Huchborger & Sigwalt has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. L. Huchborger will settle all the partnership business.
L. HUCHBORGER,
JOHN SIGWALT, Jr.
Chicago, Aug. 27, 1873.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S
STEEL PENS.
Special attention called to the well-known numbers,
505—75—28—20 & 22.
Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N.Y.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Romance of a Poor Young Man." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Jack Harkaway Afloat and Ashore." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Checkmate," "Wanted 1,000 Milliners." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. "Di-Vorced." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup." Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhoea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, August 30, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

The Khivans took advantage of the absence of Gen. Kaufman a short time ago to get up an insurrection. It was easily quelled by the Russian troops, who, in retaliation, destroyed the town of Khiva, the Capital of the Khanate. Six hundred of the ringleaders of the movement have been fined heavily.

The Carlists and Communists in Spain are making common cause with each other. All the Carlists imprisoned at Cartagena by the Republicans when they had possession of the town have been liberated by the insurgents, and the Carlists are releasing all the Communist prisoners they come across, and are recruiting their ranks with Communist refugees.

Mr. Huntington seems to be upheld by the people of Canada in his refusal to appear before the Royal Commission. Popular meetings are being held in every direction to strengthen his hands. Two such meetings are reported this morning,—one at London and another at Norfolk,—both of them addressed by eminent members of the Opposition.

The report of the Commission which investigated the Wawasset disaster has been submitted to the authorities of the Treasury Department for approval. Its findings are not authoritatively known, but it is believed that the extent of the penalties recommended are the revocation of the license of the engineer and sentences of censure upon the other officers.

Another murderer,—the first who has followed Driver to the gallows,—was hanged in this State yesterday. The man who was executed at Cairo yesterday was a negro, who killed the mate of a river boat, last April, with whom he had some difficulty. He was obdurate to the last, repelling all attempts at consolation and all religious offices, and died protesting that he was hanged unjustly.

If President MacMahon could trust his subjects to meet in public for any purpose, it would be, one would suppose, to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic, of which he is the head. But his Minister of the Interior has issued an order prohibiting any public celebration of this occasion, which occurs Sept. 4. It is but a short time since the Government forbade the inhabitants of the provinces evacuated by the Germans to indulge in any public rejoicings over that welcome event.

Railroads are not the only corporations the assessment of whose property will give the State Board of Equalization some trouble. In the returns made to the Board from Cook County they find that no account is taken of the capital stock of any of the corporations in the county. Not more than one-fourth of the counties of the State have made any assessment of such property, and even in those that have done so it is said that the assessment by no means covers all the stock.

There is no doubt that a traffic has long been carried on in the bodies of the unclaimed dead of the Philadelphia Morgue. This fact was brought to light by the discovery in the dissecting-room of a medical college of the body of a wealthy Pennsylvania farmer who had been drowned in the Schuylkill River, and sent to the Morgue. At the judicial investigation now in progress, it was shown yesterday that the Coroner was in the habit of selling the bodies intrusted to him for burial. Dr. Hodges, of the Medical College, testified that he was in the habit of buying these unclaimed corpses, and could see nothing reprehensible in so doing. Nothing yet made known shows that the authorities of the Morgue are implicated in this ghastly trade.

There is cause for congratulation that there is to be a thorough test of the new "fireless locomotive," already described in THE TRIBUNE. Its application to the Hyde Park street-cars, heretofore run by dummy engines, will afford an opportunity to judge whether the new machine, which is propelled by steam furnished at the end of the route, will answer the demands of regular street-travel as well as the trial-trip promised. If this shall prove to be the case, a very important step will have been made toward the application of steam to all street-cars. The necessities of intramural travel demand some improvement on the present system of horse-cars and stages. Steam, of course, is the most desirable propelling power, if it can be used in such a manner as to prevent the frightening of horses, dispense with the noise and smoke, and occupy so little room that its machinery can be made part of a street-car of ordinary dimensions. All this the "fireless locomotive" promises to do. Its regular use on the Hyde Park cars outside the city limits, will furnish an opportunity for practical improvements which may still better adapt the machine to use in more crowded thoroughfares.

The expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, about which so much has been said and written, during the past three years, turns out to be a failure in every respect. It is stated that he has returned to his starting-point after a loss of three-fourths of his soldiers, furnished by the Khedive of Egypt, and the wasting of an immense amount of money. The objects of his expedition were the abolition of slavery in the provinces lying between Gondokoro and the Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, and the settling of certain geographical questions connected with these lakes, to facilitate which, he was furnished with three iron steamers built in sections. It is now affirmed that he has lost his steamers, settled no geographical questions, and, instead of abolishing slavery, that he undertook to enslave natives who refused to help him carry his heavy freight.

The public have already noticed Judge Holt's card setting forth that he had returned a full record of the proceedings of the court-martial which condemned Mrs. Surratt to be hanged, including a recommendation for her pardon signed by five members of the Court. The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* now makes the statement that ex-President Johnson, when last in Washington, told him that this recommendation was not in its proper and usual place, and that, if he had seen it, he would probably have commuted Mrs. Surratt's sentence. The discussion is not likely to have any beneficial result. Those who have taken sides in the matter of Mrs. Surratt's death will hardly change their minds, and the history of the case, along with that of all other incidents growing out of the war, will have to be written at a later day. One thing is pretty certain. If President Johnson had commuted the sentence against Mrs. Surratt, she would have been pardoned before this time.

The New York *Sun* has brought Mr. Orville L. Grant to the surface again. He has not been heard of since the publication of a letter he wrote to his President-brother, regulating some revenue appointments in this State. It seems, from the statement in the *Sun*, that he dissolved his business partnership in this city about the time that his business partner vacated the office of Collector of Customs. He then moved to St. Louis, where a Custom-House is to be built. The contract for furnishing the stone, amounting to $800,000, has been awarded to Messrs. Snyder & Brown. Mr. Walsh, the local architect, is represented to be a friend of Mr. Orville Grant. The *Sun* now charges that Mr. Orville L. Grant has secured from the contractors an appointment as "their clerk, at a salary of $5,000 a year, in addition to which Mr. Grant is also to receive a commission of 10 per cent on the amount of their contract,—that is to say, a round sum of $80,000 over and above his salary."

Five women were killed and twenty persons wounded on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and several persons badly, some of them perhaps fatally, hurt on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday. These two casualties were both tail collisions, and the causes of both were identical. In each case a train stopped on the main track, and the conductor neglected to take the essential precaution of sending a flagman to the rear. Such conduct as this renders it impossible to call either occurrence an accident, and it does not lack even the element of criminal intent to justify one in calling it murderous, for every man is legally and rationally held to intend the natural consequences of his actions. For the conductor of an express train to stop on the track, as in the case on the Hudson River Railroad, when he knew that a second express train but twenty minutes behind was rushing towards him at full speed, and yet neglect to flag it, is conduct fully as criminal as that which has excited such indignation against Conductor Beane.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, except in provisions, and grain was stronger. Mess pork was dull and 10@20c lower, at $15.75@16.00 cash and seller September. Lard was quiet and steady, at 7⅝c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and easier at 7⅛@8c for shoulders, 9⅛@9⅜c for short middles, and 9⅛@11c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were quiet and ½c higher, at 7½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were more active, and advanced 2c, to $1.02 per gallon. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was active and 1c higher, closing weak at $1.20¾ cash, and $1.14¾ seller September. Corn was active and stronger, closing at 40⅜c cash, and 42⅜@42½c seller October. Oats were less active and unchanged, closing at 28¼c cash, and 28½c seller October. Rye was active, and 2c higher, closing at 70c. Barley was more active, and about 1c lower, at $1.08@1.10. Hogs were active and steady at $4.20@4.75. The cattle trade showed some improvement in point of activity, but prices remain weak and unsettled, with sales at $1.75@6.12½. Sheep were firm at $3.00@4.50.

The account published by THE TRIBUNE of the 22d inst., of an attempt by a band of Missouri bushwhackers to rob a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Road, is denied by the officers of the Company. THE TRIBUNE derived its information from the passenger named in the dispatch, Mr. Warren Timmons, a wholesale merchant of Lawrence, Kan., who was on the train at the time when it was boarded by the robbers. Mr. Timmons did not see the obstructions on the track, but, when the train stopped, heard the cry passed through the cars that the track was blocked. He is authority for the statement that the conductor declared at the time that his train had been boarded in a similar way three or four times previously. People in Lawrence who know Mr. Timmons, we are assured by our correspondent, believe his story, and believe that the Company wish to hush the matter up for fear of its effect on their business. It might naturally enough be supposed that so important a piece of news would reach the public through more than a single channel, but its failure to do so may be accounted for by the fact that the travel by this train was mostly local.

Wisconsin has an unusually clear record on the salary-grab. All the members of the House from that State, except one (Eldridge), are reported as having returned their back-pay. The two Wisconsin Senators, however (Carpenter and Howe), are both salary-grabbers, and the former a notable defender of the grab. It is worthy of notice that neither of these gentlemen put in an appearance at the State Convention held in Madison on Wednesday, though the occasion was one when the two Senators, both active political leaders, would naturally be expected to be present. Perhaps they felt, by intuition, a dread of being treated as Mr. R. Milton Spear, a salary-grabbing member of the last Congress, was treated in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention the same day. Mr. Spear's name was reported by the Committee on Organization for permanent Chairman, when a member at once called the Convention's attention to the fact that Mr. Spear was a salary-grabber. Mr. Spear at first tried to brazen out the situation, but he soon discovered that it would not do, and wisely withdrew his name. Messrs. Carpenter and Howe were wise enough not to put in an appearance at Madison. Had they done so they would not have escaped the rebuke they so richly deserve. As it was, the question of Mr. Carpenter's successor was discussed, as though it was definitely settled that he could not be his own successor.

THE CORN-CROP.

We yesterday published a series of reports from some sixty points in the corn-producing portions of this State and of Iowa. The general import of them was that the area of corn planted was less this year than last year, and that, owing to the late planting and the drought, the yield does not promise more than half or two-thirds the average yield per acre. The importance of the corn crop to the people of this State may be estimated when it is known that more than half the acreage under cultivation in this State is in corn. The census report of 1870 gives as the yield of corn for the year preceding (1869) the sum of 129,921,395 bushels, and of wheat, 10,133,207 of spring and 19,995,198 of winter, or an aggregate of 30,128,405 bushels wheat. By reference to the reports of the State Auditor, we find that in that year the acreage in cultivation was: Wheat, 2,589,214; corn, 5,193,747; and other field products, 1,820,538. The average yield of corn per acre in 1869 was a fraction over 25 bushels, and of wheat a fraction short of 12 bushels. Two years later, in 1871, the acreage devoted to these two crops, wheat and corn, stood thus: Wheat, 2,004,392; corn, 6,923,076 acres, with an increase of the area in other field crops to 2,470,049 acres. In the interval, 585,000 acres had been taken out of wheat, and 1,750,000 additional acres put in corn. In 1872, these areas were still further increased, and the returns for 1873 show the following result: Wheat, 3,093,308 acres; corn, 7,087,040; oats, 1,817,463; hay, 2,178,237; pasture, 3,807,082; orchard, 320,702; other field products, 366,166. It will be seen, therefore, that, notwithstanding the great increase in the acreage under cultivation, the number of acres in corn this year is but slightly increased over that of 1871, and is known to be less than that of 1872. The acreage in wheat, which had fallen in 1871 to 2,000,000 acres, has increased to 3,000,000, while the acreage in oats exceeds the whole area devoted to all other field products in 1871.

Estimating the corn crop of 1873 at the average of 25 bushels to the acre, as in 1871, the yield would be over 177,000,000 bushels. But, while corn is produced in every county in this State, and produced largely, the product for exportation is grown in about 30 counties. In the other 72 counties, the surplus, if any, is comparatively small, while in many there is a deficiency; but in these 30 counties is produced the corn which Illinois has to export. While the unfavorable aspect of the corn crop is general, it is more especially so in those counties where corn is the main product. Any serious loss in the corn crop in those counties not only affects the general product of the State, but would leave these localities without a fair remuneration for their year's labor, were it not for the fact that a short crop is usually accompanied by an advance in price. A few examples will show how a failure of the corn crop would affect the corn-growing system but for this compensating advantage. In 1871, the number of acres in corn, wheat, and other crops was as follows in the counties named:

Counties.	Corn.	Wheat.	Other crops.
	ACRES.		
Christian	111,705	42,237	31,768
Edgar	70,426	19,072	15,245
Douglas	57,958	6,094	8,327
Champaign	160,335	17,354	44,798
Vermillion	125,406	22,224	27,428
Iroquois	143,321	5,216	44,552
Ford	80,579	2,211	19,552
McLean	226,625	16,199	47,535
Piatt	104,330	8,453	16,691
Macon	114,488	19,381	36,199
Morgan	76,250	18,664	11,260
Sangamon	128,477	22,241	19,054
Logan	128,575	15,066	17,344
Warren	107,483	9,025	24,448

In Mason, Fulton, and Knox Counties, 66,948 acres were in wheat, 348,134 in corn; in Peoria, Stark, Marshall, and Putnam, 29,229 in wheat, and 260,787 in corn; in Woodford, Livingston, and LaSalle, 25,431 in wheat, and 541,694 in corn. How far the deficiency will affect prices is a matter to be determined by the actual harvest, which is yet to be ascertained. In Iowa, from which State there is a large export of corn, the growing crop has the same general indications as in Illinois.

THE COAL-MONOPOLY.

The Philadelphia *Press*, which is a resolute champion of the protective monopoly in every form, has been compelled at last to denounce the "combination of monopolies engaged in the mining and transportation of anthracite coal." That paper declares that gradually a few giant corporations have been buying up the collieries and coal lands until at last they control the whole business. There are numerous small collieries owned by individuals or firms, but these are compelled to sell their coal to the few larger corporations, which own all the means of transportation, and thus control the prices at the mines and at the market. Public feeling in times past has been excited against the miners and workmen for obstructing production, by strikes and other proceedings, and has rejoiced that the mining companies were able to overcome the miners, but the victory of the latter has been at the public expense; under the pretext of defending themselves from the workmen, they have seized the whole area of anthracite coal, and every route by which the coal can be moved from the mines. The practice has been to have monthly sales by way of fixing the prices, but these sales, and especially the one at the beginning of August, are represented by the *Press* as fraudulent. When the big corporations desire to depress the price so as to keep the smaller operators from mining, and compel the latter to sell or lease their collieries, the lots sold at auction are disposed of at exceedingly low prices, and are bought by the agents of the mammoth corporations. Consumers never got the benefit of the seemingly low prices. Having, by these and all other means, got a practical monopoly, the combination this year has steadily advanced the prices far beyond those of last year. This advance had by the first of August reached $1.41 per ton, on an average monthly production of two millions per month. At last year's prices these companies made large profits; one company—a weak one—which has only forty-seven miles of railway worked by stationary engines to operate, and which only produces 1,200,000 tons a year, divided on last year's prices 20 per cent on $4,000,000 of capital, and paid the interest on $1,000,000 of debt. Another company paid a dividend of 10 per cent on $15,000,000 of capital and interest on $13,000,000 of debt. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad paid a dividend of 10 per cent on $20,000,000 of capital, and interest on $9,000,000 of debt; while the Reading Railway paid 10 per cent on $34,000,000 of capital and interest on $29,000,000 of debt. The capital stock on which these dividends were paid aggregates $74,000,000 of which one-half represents "water," issued as extra dividends. If these and the other combined mining and transportation companies could make at last year's prices these enormous dividends, the advance in the price of coal of $1.40 to $1.80 per ton over last year's rates, with no increase in the cost of production, can only be characterized as robbery.

The *Press* advises, as the best means to break down this monopoly in anthracite, the more general use of bituminous. In 1872, the production of coal in the United States was 41,000,000 tons, of which 22,000,000 tons were anthracite and 19,000,000 bituminous. The whole area of the anthracite coal deposit is comprised, within three counties in Eastern Pennsylvania, and does not extend over 480 square miles, while bituminous coal is to be found in large quantities in all parts of the country. Perhaps the advice of the *Press* to use bituminous coal instead of anthracite would be more effective at the East if the duty of 50 cents per ton on bituminous coal was repealed. If that tax, which produces little or no revenue, were repealed, it would enable bituminous coal to compete with the anthracite, and by the reduction in its price operate as a check on the price of anthracite. But the repeal of that tax would be resented by the *Press* as a blow at the rights and liberties of Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, the coal monopoly has been fostered and built up under the protection of that tax, which until last year was $1.25 per ton in gold.

THE BUTLER CAMPAIGN.

Although the opposition to Gen. Butler in Massachusetts is based upon his bad reputation as a blackguard, ruffian, and brute, it appears to be conceded that there is no way of defeating him except by depriving him of the Republican nomination. It seems never to have occurred to his opponents that, if he is as black as they say, he ought to be defeated just as much *after* he receives a Republican nomination as before. But they will not bolt. One reason why they will not is that the National Administration is giving Butler its effective support. *Harper's Weekly* has taken its cue, and comes out this week with a full-page wood-cut, representing the gallant Butler, attired in a Major-General's uniform, and with, folded arms and martial air, standing on a raised platform, with a column at his side, facing a scowling mob below, which looks as though it had been reproduced from a picture illustrating the New York riots. This work of art is accompanied by the words: "'Do you see me?' Gen. Butler defying the Rebels at New Orleans." If this is remarkable for anything besides its disgusting servility, it is because it shows that the party managers believe that Butler must be sustained in Massachusetts. This much is likewise indicated by the confident tone which Butler has assumed in his stump-speeches.

Meanwhile, Messrs. Hoar, Dawes, Claflin, and others have issued their long-promised address, calling upon the Republicans of Massachusetts to rally against Butler. It was neither so elaborate nor so pugnacious as it was expected to be; but this is probably because Mr. Hoar's personal letter was assumed to have furnished enough asperity for the time. The address sets forth that it has been the custom of Massachusetts to retain at least three years a Governor chosen by the Republican party. This was done in the cases of Banks, Andrew, Bullock, and Claflin. The precedent is urged as a reason why Mr. Washburn, who has been Governor only two years, should be re-elected. The address then proceeds to describe the characteristics of Mr. Washburn, which are undoubtedly the very antipodes of Butler's characteristics. For instance, it is said that Mr. Washburn will not use the prerogatives of his high office to bribe men to serve his personal ambitions, which evidently means that Butler will. Mr. Washburn will not use influence or power to gratify his hatreds or revenges, which means that Butler will. Mr. Washburn will not spend his time plotting for his own advancement, which means that Butler will. Mr. Washburn will not be found enriching himself by means of his employment in the public service, which means that Butler will. And much more antediluvian nonsense which is firmly believed by the writers down to the day of the Convention, but never after. It is charged that Butler is trying to found a personal party upon contracts, jobs, and the bestowal or promise of office. This, also, is true, as Mr. Brooke said, "Up to a certain point,"—the point being the adjournment of the Worcester Convention. After that, it will be false if Butler is nominated.

The result, whatever it may be, will have something of a national interest; for the nomination of Gen. Butler, after all that has been done to prevent it, and when his personal character is made the issue, will show that the caucus rules the State of Massachusetts just as easily as Pennsylvania.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

The friends of the Spanish Republic for the first time have solid grounds for encouragement in the election of Emilio Castelar to the Presidency of the Cortes, by the very substantial vote of 134 to 73. If it were a certainty that the Cortes would adopt and the people sanction his policy, the Spanish Republic might yet be an accomplished fact, and rest upon a more solid basis even than that of France. The record of the Republic, however, and the history of every political struggle in that ill-starred country convey no assurance that the Spanish people will adopt his policy, or that they will not undo all the good they have done in his election at the very first opportunity. Castelar is a Federalist, whose ideas of a Republican form of government are real. His Republic would be a system of government modeled upon the best forms, and included within prescribed bounds and limits, and based upon immutable principles, and not an ideal, such as those for which the various factions in Spain are now contending. It is a question, however, whether the Spanish are ready to accept a real Republic or to accomplish any other result than to construct ideal Republics and overthrow them as fast as constructed.

Castelar is not a novice in the advocacy of Republicanism. It has been the dream of his life to establish a Republic in Spain, and there is no man in that country who has such a correct and comprehensive estimate of its importance and its privileges. He is still a young man, being but 41 years of age. In his earlier career, he was an extreme Democrat and Socialist, but time and experience have tempered his views. In 1866, he took a leading part in the revolution at Madrid, which was suppressed by Serrano, and was condemned to death, but he succeeded in escaping, and sought refuge first in Geneva, where he devoted his time to studying the Swiss Republic, and afterwards in France. In the revolution of 1868, he reappeared in Spain and was one of the most energetic leaders of the Republican movement. He labored hard to establish the Republic, but, at the general election for the Constituent Cortes, in February, 1869, although he was elected, he found but very few Republicans associated with him in that body. In the discussions of that year, with reference to the new Spanish Constitution, Castelar advocated the Republic with great ability and eloquence, but he was unsuccessful. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the proposed Regency, and, in the following October, he was engaged in the Republican insurrections. After the abdication of Amadeus and the establishment of the Republic, he labored zealously to place the Republic upon a firm basis, and he has so far impressed himself, if not his convictions, upon the people of Spain, as to secure his election as President of the Cortes. Like M. Thiers, the ex-President of the French Republic, he is a man of great literary and intellectual ability. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid. He has written several works on political and philosophical subjects, showing very accurate and scholarly research in English and German philosophy, as well as in general history. He is best known to the general public, however, by his brilliant contributions to the liberal journals of Europe, and to some of the leading papers of this country also, in which he has not only drawn some very graphic pictures of the condition of things in Spain, but has discussed Republicanism in its various bearings with consummate ability. His idea of the Republic is crystallized in the new Constitution which was recently adopted by the Iberian Cantons—an instrument which is clearly modeled upon our own Constitution and Declaration of Independence. It declares the inherent rights of man, provides trial by jury, freedom of worship and education, the complete separation of Church and State, the abolition of titles, domiciliary rights, and the election of a President and other officials, according to the American system. Here, then, is a man at the head of the Cortes who has made Republicanism the study of his life and has drafted a constitution which contains the very essence of Republicanism. Whether it will be of any advantage to Spain depends upon the ability of Castelar and his friends to unite the various Republican factions and suppress the Communists. If he can accomplish this, short work will be made of Carlism, which is now living upon the feuds in the Republican ranks. Prospects, however, are not very favorable to such a result.

MORTON ON LOUISIANA.

Senator Morton, in his speech at Athens, O., gave his hearers the most comforting assurances of the political condition of Louisiana. He recognized the Kellogg Government in that State as "valid and legal," because, as he stated it, this Government had been recognized by the President of the United States, by the United States Court, and by the Supreme Court of the State. He said, moreover, that the vast majority of the citizens of Louisiana give the Kellogg Government their sympathy and support, and that the McEnery Government was a "criminal pretension," set up by force and without warrant in the suffrages of the people. These assertions would be sufficiently remarkable if Senator Morton had never expressed any other sentiments about the Louisiana controversy; but, in view of the position which he took in the Senate during the investigation, it must be concluded that Mr. Morton adapts his utterances to the political exigencies of the occasion that calls them out. To show this, the leading features of the Louisiana investigation in the Senate may be briefly recapitulated.

The investigation was placed in the hands of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of seven Republican Senators, with Mr. Morton as Chairman. The investigation was very thorough, and the result was the reporting of the following resolution:

Resolved, That there is no State Government at present existing in the State of Louisiana.

If we should go no further, this part of the report would be sufficient to show the judgment of his Republican colleagues upon that Committee. That the Senate took no definite action in regard to Louisiana affairs was the result of a political combination in the interests of the Administration, not because the majority of the members doubted the conclusion which the Committee had reached after a long and laborious investigation. Mr. Morton now gives, as one reason of the validity of the Kellogg Government, that it was recognized by the United States Court. Concerning this feature of the Louisiana complication, the Committee adjudged the matter wholly beyond the jurisdiction of the United States Court, and came to the conclusion that the McEnery Government would have been the *de facto* Government if Judge Durell had not usurped powers not belonging to him, and had not ordered the interposition of the United States troops. Senator Morton himself said: "The conduct of Judge Durell, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States, cannot be justified or defended; he grossly exceeded his jurisdiction, and assumed the exercise of powers to which he could lay no claim." Yet Judge Durell's action Mr. Morton now cites as one of the reasons why the Kellogg Government is "valid and legal." Another reason which he gives is, that the President of the United States has frequently recognized the Kellogg Government. But he seems to forget that the President's recognition and support were based directly upon the doctrine that it was his duty to sustain the decision of the Federal Court. If, then, as Senator Morton said, "Judge Durell grossly exceeded his jurisdiction," he can scarcely refer to the President's support of this extra-judicial action as a ground for recognizing the validity and legality of the Kellogg Government. The third reason which Mr. Morton gives is that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has recognized the Kellogg Government. There were just two decisions of the Supreme Court of the State which came before the Senate Committee. In one, that of the State *vs.* Wharton, it was found that the Supreme Court had no testimony before it showing the character of the proceedings by the Lynch Returning Board, and the Committee, after examining these proceedings, decided that no Court could hold the canvass by the Board to be valid. In the other case, that of Morgan *vs.* Kennard, the Court merely passed upon the question whether Morgan or Kennard was entitled to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Howe, who had resigned; and the Court did not pass on the controversy between Warmoth and Pinchback, or McEnery and Kellogg, or the two or three members of the Legislature on both sides. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the State were adjudged by the Committee not to cover the case on the broad ground that "fraud vitiates everything."

Mr. Morton's assertions that the majority of the Louisiana people give the Kellogg Government their support and sympathy, and that the McEnery Government is a "criminal pretension," are inconsistent with the report of the Senate Committee, of which he was Chairman, to the effect that there was no State Government existing at that time in Louisiana. That the McEnery Government is a "criminal pretension," which attempted to set itself up by force, is inconsistent with the fact that the force was employed by the other side, the United States troops having been called out by Judge Durell's decision, which Senator Morton said "cannot be justified or defended."

NOTES AND OPINION.

Senator Adelbert Ames (son-in-law of Ben Butler) has, with the powerful aid of Presidential patronage, secured the Republican nomination for Governor of Mississippi as a step to his own re-election to a full term in the United States Senate, which this election will decide. In the Convention, Aug. 27, Ames had 190 votes, and Gov. R. C. Powers 40. Powers is the Lieutenant-Governor whom Alcorn left on duty when he entered the Senate in 1871. The hostility of Alcorn and Ames is well known, and, it is said, Alcorn will take the stump against his colleague. The Democrats meet in State Convention Sept. 17, and, remembering how badly they were beaten by yielding to the race of brother-in-law Dent against Alcorn, in 1869, they will now, most likely, prefer to fall back on Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys, who was twice elected during the period of reconstruction, and not permitted to serve. Ames has selected a Natchez negro, named Davis, for Lieutenant-Governor, to play the role of Pinchback.

—It is a favorite discovery with Administration office-holding editors that the Farmers' Movement, in Illinois, is only a dodge by which Democrats may mount to power in Republican counties, retaining all their own. How is it, then, that the Farmers' Movement has utterly disconcerted, and apparently displaced, the old managing rings in such Democratic counties as Fulton, Union, Wabash, Jefferson, etc.? Indeed, in not more than a dozen out of forty-seven Democratic counties of last year do the Democracy now show signs of life. The farmers in Democratic counties, as also in Republican counties, act independently of past party affiliations. Indeed, the *Independent*, published at Monticello, Piatt County, says:

> There can be no doubt as to the fact that the politicians are considerably puzzled to understand the tendencies of this movement. Party managers, to be successful, must have the quality of seeing well into the future, but this Farmers' Movement is something which sorely perplexes the most far-seeing of them.

—The regular Republican Committee of Lee County, Ill., begin and end their call of a County Convention as follows:

> The Republican electors, as well as all others, in the several towns of Lee County, Ill., who are opposed to monopolies, class legislation, or special privileges, and who are in favor of economy, honesty, and equal and exact justice, are hereby requested to send delegates, etc. . . . Our cause is just and must prevail. The power of railroad monopolies and organized wealth is becoming of late alarmingly aggressive and tyrannical. The people, therefore, will never rest satisfied until their rights and powers are definitely defined and permanently and equitably adjusted.

—In Jersey County, Ill., the Farmers nominated a county ticket containing three Democrats and two Republicans, and the Democrats have nominated a straight party ticket. The party paper at Jerseyville denounces the Farmers' ticket as a Republican affair, a wooden horse, etc., and sings the old partisan clap-trap. It is amusing to see how the movement of the Farmers is worrying the little politicians all over the State. It is likely to leave many of them out of a job, and that's what the matter.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The politicians see in the movement their approaching doom, and they will use all possible means, open or covert, either to get control of, or to destroy, the Farmers' party—the party of reform. Let the Farmers be true to themselves,—have nothing to do with politicians,—select the very best men for office without regard to former politics, and trust *no* man they do not know to be heartily and truly in sympathy with them.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—We have large sympathy for the Farmers' Movement, and hope that it will succeed in bringing about a healthy reform in the administration of public affairs. But we advise the genuine farmer to keep a sharp eye upon these broken-down political hacks.—*Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—No organization can be controlled by the masses of the voters in the interest of "honesty and reform," unless they exercise vigilance. No organization can, by any possibility, save them from falling more or less into the hands of politicians, unless this be done. In the proper sense, every American citizen should be a politician.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Republican.*

—If one of the people, an average man from the people, is not fit to legislate, execute the laws and do all governmental acts in this country—then our fathers simply made a blunder in laying the foundations of the Government on these "mud sills" of our social and governmental edifice. The War of the Rebellion ought to have exploded some of these aristocratic notions. We have always held and advocated the view that there was too much of a disposition in this country to intrust the making, interpreting, and executing of the laws to *one* class, and that the smallest—the lawyers.—*Greenville (Ill.) Advocate.*

—When the Grangers extend their labors of reform not only to railroad monopolies, but every department of our National and State Governments, we are with them and for them. The complicity of our leading public men holding high political positions with glaring schemes of plunder and fraud has become a national disease, chronic in its character, and is rapidly approaching the vitals of our Republic.—*Camp Point (Ill.) Journal.*

—A new order, politically, is being inaugurated. The number of voters is as large, or larger. Just now all former parties are powerless. The Democrats are passive; the Republicans are silent; each have an eye to the farmers' movement that is rising for place and power, changing the position, and scattering the strong bands that held the former parties together.—*A Granger of Randolph County, Ill.*

—We will wage bitter, unending warfare with all salary-steals, all Credit Mobilier frauds, and all monopolies that enrich the few at the expense of the people. I believe it to be a libel on humanity that every man has his price. I believe that we have men good and true in our country that cannot be bought. Yet we shall never get them until we throw by the sneaky politicians.—*A Granger of Kankakee County, Ill.*

—There can be no reform till such men take back-seats. There is no effort to reform. The same men run the party who have been running it for years. The Republican party in Iowa, like the Republican party in this county, is run by a ring. The people urge reformatory resolutions, and the rings let them go through the conventions, knowing that the resolutions of a convention will have no binding effect upon themselves when once in office.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* says that most all of the members-elect to the Forty-third Congress have drawn their monthly salaries at the increased rate. He adds: "It is not to be doubted that a dozen bills reducing the salary to the old amount will be introduced as soon as Congress meets; but I have yet to meet a Senator or member, who has taken the back-pay, who expresses the belief that such a measure can be passed."

—The money paid to Congressmen is begrudged. People do not cheerfully submit to taxation to pay it. *They hate the man who will take it and make them pay it!* The people who will quietly submit to such an outrage could easily be reduced to a condition of slavery.—*Danville (Ill.) Times.*

—Does Gen. McNulta, of this Congressional District, receive regularly a check for $625 per month of this forward-pay? If so, we, as well as the people of this district, desire to know it now.—*Farmer City (Ill.) Union.*

There is not the slightest doubt that "Little Mc" is in monthly receipt of his little $625 check. But we have not yet heard that he has had the impudence to get up before a farmers' meeting and attempt a defense of that nefarious theft of our last Congress, as "our member," Joe Cannon, did a few days since.—*Champaign (Ill.) Union.*

—That Congressmen-elect are drawing their pay in full does not prove anything beyond the fact that they are willing to be benefited by the rascality of their predecessors. . . . There will be a glorious opportunity offered for explanations in a little over a year.—*Salem (Ill.) Advocate.*

—Public indignation has been so thoroughly aroused against the Salary act of the last Congress, and especially its retroactive clause giving back-pay to members, that few politicians will be able to remain in public life unless they have returned the amount into the Treasury, and are at the same time recorded as against the measure. This feeling has been slowly growing, but it has at last become overpowering.—*Carroll County (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The Republican party has shown from time to time that it knows how to break its own idols. No man is so high as to be above the most severe and searching investigation, and, if found wanting, is at once put aside, however long and distinguished may have been his services.—*Oliver P. Morton, at Athens, Ohio.*

—Morton was brought into Ohio to talk about the honesty of the Republican party, but when it was discovered that he had his little $5,000 of stolen money under his control, he was hustled out of the State in double-quick time. That letter business is about the thinnest piece of political trickery that has occurred so far in this campaign.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—Say not that the press outcry against the salary steal was without avail. The Hon. John T. Bird, of New Jersey, has found it so disagreeable that he has not only returned his share of the swindle, but has paid the interest upon it while it was in his possession. This reminds us of the story of the Connecticut man, who made a scare-crow of such horrible appearance that the crows actually brought back and replanted some of the corn they had stolen the year before.—*Toledo Commercial.*

KILLED FOR NOTHING.

The Swainsboro (Ga.) Tragedy.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Aug. 24.

The telegraph of Thursday morning contained brief mention of a double homicide which had occurred, on the 15th, at Swainsboro, Madison County, Ga., in which J. C. King, Esq., a lawyer of that place, and Bruce McLeon, a clerk, were both killed. The following particulars of the deadly affray were gathered from an eye-witness, who arrived in Augusta on Thursday last:

About three weeks ago a Miss Bell, from Warren County, sister-in-law of J. C. King, paid a visit to her sister, wife of Mr. King, in Swainsboro. Soon after her arrival in the village, Bruce McLeod, a young clerk, aged about 21 years, became acquainted with her, and commenced paying her assiduous attention. As McLeod bore a very bad reputation, King informed his sister-in-law of the fact, telling her that he was a worthless fellow, and advised her to send him a note requesting him not to visit her again, as she did not wish his company. The note was written in consonance with this advice and sent to McLeod. The latter was very much enraged, and, meeting King shortly afterwards, attacked him, accusing him of influencing Miss Bell to break off the acquaintanceship. Some words ensued between the two, but the difficulty was at last settled, as everybody thought, amicably and finally. On the fatal day, McLeod armed himself with a pistol, and went out on the street with the preconceived determination of shooting King. He met his victim, immediately accosted King and told him that he had better raise his family right. King replied that he tried to do so, and continued walking towards his office. McLeod followed, and when King stepped into the piazza in front of his office he walked up close to him and repeated what he had previously said, viz: that King had better raise his family right. King answered again that he did so; that he thought that he knew better how to raise his own family than anybody else; that he tried to be a Christian and didn't want a difficulty with any one. McLeod gave King the lie, whereupon King struck him with his fist. McLeod then stepped back about a yard, drew his pistol and fired at King. The latter remarked, "If that is your game, wait until I get my pistol." He then walked into the office, McLeod pursuing and firing at him, but without effect. King secured an old Colt's revolver, which had been loaded for some time, turned and snapped it twice at McLeod. At the third attempt the weapon was discharged, the ball passing up his right sleeve, then ranging downwards and inflicting a slight flesh wound on McLeod's side. McLeod then fired at King the fourth time, the ball striking the latter in the right breast, passing through the right lung and lodging near the backbone. With blood running from his mouth, nose, and ears, K. turned and called out Ward, his partner, asking if there was not another pistol about. Ward threw down, our informant stated, another pistol within reach of King, remarking, however, that he did not think it would shoot. King took the pistol, steadied himself against a window, aimed at McLeod and fired. The ball struck McLeod in the left side, passing through the bladder and intestines and lodging in his back. McLeod was carried off to his home by a friend. King remarked to Ward, "The scoundrel has killed me, and killed me for nothing;" walked down the steps, and started in the direction of his home, but fell when he had proceeded a few feet, and expired in about five minutes. McLeod died the next day, Saturday. He said before he died that he had killed King wrongfully, and was sorry for it, but that it was all right now, King having killed him as well, as he didn't expect to live.

A RISKY PERFORMANCE.

Jumping into Niagara River.

The Buffalo *Express* contains an account of the feat of Signor Balleni in walking over Niagara River below the falls, and then jumping from the rope into the river. We give the following:

It was found that the rope had not been drawn tight enough, and men were immediately dispatched to fix it, which was done, and at fifteen minutes to 5 o'clock the start was made. All action and conversation was now suspended, and every one's attention was given to the man on the rope, who marched along, apparently with the greatest of ease, to the music of the Drummondsville Band, which was stationed in front of the Clifton House. At six minutes to 5 o'clock Balleni reached the middle of the rope, where he halted to return his salutation to the tremendous applause which greeted his exploit. After resting himself for a brief period, the Signor again started on his tramp.

This was the only stop made, and ten minutes after 5 o'clock the perambulist, looking pale as death, had reached the American end of his rope, he having made the trip in twenty-five minutes. He complained of feeling very tired, in consequence, he said, of the extra exertion in walking caused by the slackness of the rope. After another rest of thirteen minutes, Signor Balleni again took his pole in hand, and was off to the middle of the rope, to make the great leap.

It took him just six minutes to arrive at the centre of the rope, and when there he at once began making preparations to jump. While thus engaged he lost his balancing pole, which fell into the water and sank. A cord six feet long, made of rubber bands, was attached to the rope just 115 feet above the surface of the water. Balleni caught hold of one end of the elastic cord before the spectators thought he was ready to go. He descended like an arrow, and the recovering snap of the rubber was almost simultaneous with the loud splash of his fall in the water.

"Is he alive?" were the words breathlessly spoken by the crowd of excited people as they looked nervously over the banks into the water below. To be sure he was, and no sooner was the splash heard than the head of the Signor came peeping out of the water, and he struck out vigorously and heartily toward the boat which was there to pick him up. He was quickly hauled into the little craft, carefully wrapped up with heavy blankets, and rowed to the shore.

A carriage, to which was attached four horses, met him at the foot of the roadway, down the bank, and drove him up the hill, where he was met by his wife, who was the first to congratulate him. The band then took its position in front, and the hero of to-day was taken to his stopping place in Drummondsville, where, after changing his clothes, he was interviewed by our reporter. His name, he said, was Signor Henry Balleni, and his age 32 years. He was born in Lamington, England, but his parents are both Italian. His weight is 132 pounds; he is 5 feet 7 inches in height; of dark complexion, and slim build. He has been fifteen years engaged in his present profession, and has given exhibitions in Australia, France, India, and America.

He has in his possession a beautiful gold medal, which he avers was presented to him by Louis Napoleon, for jumping from a building 80 feet high. His walk across the river yesterday is the longest ever accomplished by him. His balancing-pole, which he lost, was 22½ feet long and weighed 48 pounds.

The Rev. Abraham Jaeger, the recently converted rabbi, of Mobile, has accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Greenville, S. C.

RETRIBUTION.

Execution of the Colored ... William Campbell, at ...

History of the Crime—... the Trial.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER.

RETRIBUTION.

Execution of the Colored Murderer, William Campbell, at Cairo.

History of the Crime—Incidents of the Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 29.—In obedience to the sentence passed on William Campbell, in the Circuit Court of Alexander County, on the 6th day of this month, he was this day hanged in this city for the murder of Thomas Doyle, on the 26th of April last, because of a grudge of some weeks' standing. Campbell, who had been a roustabout on the boat of which Doyle was the mate, came upon him in the darkness of night, and with a club smote the mate with it, so that he died. Campbell was arrested, tried at the July term, convicted on the 31st of that month, and sentenced on the 6th of the present month. Motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment were made by the prisoner's counsel, but overruled. An effort was made to secure a writ of supersedeas, but failed, and a petition was presented to the Governor, asking commutation of punishment or a respite.

At 10 this morning, the Governor, by telegraph, refused to interfere, and, at 12:19 o'clock, Campbell was executed on the gallows. His demeanor since his confinement has been more of indifference than anything else. Within the past few days he grew quite irritable, and this morning was not approachable by newspaper men. His interviews were held with his spiritual counselors. When brought from the cell he thanked the officers for their kindness to him, and said: "Farewell to all. I am going to rest." When he stood under the fatal noose, he said he died unjustly, but that he was willing to go; that the Lord had freed his soul, and that he was going to leave this troublesome world and go to rest. He joined the minister in singing a hymn, listened to the death-warrant with as little emotion as he did his sentence, and, as the fatal moment approached, he evinced but little feeling. After the religious services were over the Sheriff bid him adieu, put on the black cap, and in an instant he was jerked up about ten feet, dislocating his neck. In twelve minutes and twenty seconds he was pronounced a dead man by the physicians in attendance, but he hung twenty minutes, and was cut down and his remains given to his friends.

Thus ended his execution. We are glad to say that the best of order prevailed among the whites and colored people. There was no disturbance, although a strong armed force was in attendance to preserve order.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER AND TRIAL.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 26.

On the night of Thursday, April 24, 1873, while the steamer Grand Tower, of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Line, was lying at Phillips' wharf-boat, in the City of Cairo, a negro came on board and inquired for Mr. Thomas Doyle, first mate of the boat, remarking that he had a settlement to make with him, and intended to make it that night. He was informed that Mr. Doyle was out front. He turned and left the boat, having a club or bludgeon in his hand. In a very short time a noise was heard on the wharf-boat, and an excited number of the crew gathered around the mate, who had apparently been knocked down. Doyle was unconscious, and was taken on the boat and received medical attention, while the man who struck him escaped. No one had seen the stroke, and it was clear that it had been done without the mate knowing who did it.

The boat left that night for Memphis, but the crew began to suspect the man who had inquired for Doyle. This man's name was Campbell, who had, some weeks before, been a roustabout on the boat, but having had a difficulty with the mate he left. The police of the city were on the alert, but, having no particular information, worked somewhat in the dark to find the murderer. Doyle died on board the Grand Tower, and on Saturday, the 26th of April, Chief of Police McHall, of this city, received a telegram giving him such information as enabled him in thirty minutes to capture Campbell. When arrested, Campbell asked what it was for, and he was informed that it was for striking Thomas Doyle, the mate of the Grand Tower. He admitted the striking, and, according to the testimony of Mr. McHall, said he wished he had killed him. He was then informed that he was dead. He replied he was glad of it; that he was a bad man and ought to die.

Campbell was committed to jail, and the Grand Tower returning to Cairo on Saturday night, Dr. Worden, of Cairo, was called to make a post-mortem examination of the body of Doyle. This was done, and the discovery was made that the skull was cracked and that small pieces had pressed on the brain, producing death. Campbell was examined before Judge Bross, on Monday morning, the 28th of April, and committed to jail to await his trial before the Circuit Court, and the witnesses were recognized in the sum of $500.

The Grand Jury of Alexander County found a true bill against Campbell for murder, and his trial commenced in the Circuit Court on the 29th of July. The Hon. W. J. Allen, Hon. H. W. Webb, and County Attorney P. H. Pope appeared for the people, the Hon. D. T. Linegar and Judge J. H. Mulkey for the prisoner, by direction of Judge D. J. Baker, presiding.

The first witness examined was Mitchell Alexander, of St. Louis, who stated that he had been running on the Grand Tower ever since she was built; that he knew the prisoner; that on the night of the murder, prisoner came on board and inquired for Doyle; said he had a bill to settle with him, etc.; that in about ten minutes he heard that Doyle was hurt; prisoner had a stick in his hand when he made inquiry; did not hear any blow; could not swear that the stick in court was the one with which prisoner struck Doyle, but can swear that it was the one that I marked when told that it was the one with which he had been struck.

George Young, who lives in St. Louis, testified that he was a fireman on the Grand Tower; knew Campbell, the prisoner. On the night referred to, prisoner came on board the boat while lying at Cairo, and inquired for Doyle; had a stick in his hand; soon after I heard that Doyle was hurt.

William McHall, Chief of Police of the City of Cairo, testified to arresting the prisoner and turning him over to the Sheriff; that prisoner had asked why he was arrested, and, when told that it was for striking the mate of the Grand Tower, at first denied, and afterwards acknowledged it, saying he wished he had killed him. When informed that Doyle was dead, he said he was glad of it—that he was a bad man, and ought to have died, &c.

Dr. Horace Worden, of Cairo, testified to making the post-mortem examination, and declared that the blow caused Doyle's death. This closed the most important testimony for the people.

Six witnesses were examined for the defense, all testifying that, in their opinion, Doyle was a bad and dangerous man; that he carried a pistol in his boots, and brass knuckles, and that he was abusive, overbearing, &c.

After able speeches from counsel on both sides, the case was given to the jury on the evening of the 30th of July, and the next morning, after being out sixteen hours, they brought in a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, fixing the punishment of the prisoner at death by hanging.

The prisoner received the verdict with much coolness, and was remanded to jail, his counsel moving for a new trial, which motion was taken under advisement.

On the evening of the 5th of August Judge Baker announced his decision, overruling the motion for a new trial, and appointing the morning of the 6th for the delivery of the sentence. The Court-room was pretty well filled next morning, but as soon as Court was opened the counsel for the prisoner entered a motion for the arrest of judgment. This, however, was overruled, and at 11 o'clock Campbell was asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. He made no reply, but stood and listened to the sentence with more indifference than any other man in the room. The sentence was brief, but very impressive, being a review of the evidence and an expression of opinion as to the justness of the verdict. He informed the prisoner that he had as able counsel as could be found in Southern Illinois; that they had labored faithfully for him without any hope of reward, and that he must now prepare for the death that awaited him, closing by fixing the time of execution between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock p. m. on the 29th of August.

For a few days after sentence was passed, Campbell appeared reckless, but for two weeks past he has become much softened. He is now willing and anxious to listen to advice and instruction, and says he is endeavoring to prepare for death. He has given up all hope of help, and expects to suffer for his crime. He acknowledges that he struck Doyle, but denies that he ever said what is attributed to him by Mr. McHall, and is, of course, severe upon him. Rev. F. L. Thomson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cairo, his spiritual adviser, says that he is inclined to be penitent, and tells him that he is trying to become resigned to his fate.

The prisoner says his name is William Clarke Campbell, and he was born in Louisiana, but taken from there to Boone County, Mo., when he was 2 years old, where he was raised by his master, a Mr. Herndon; that he was a slave until the call came for colored troops, when the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, passing through the county, he joined them as cook, and remained in the army until the war was over, after which he followed the Missouri River on various boats until last winter, when he went on the Grand Tower; that after several trips he had a difficulty with the mate, Mr. Doyle, who struck him with a coal-shovel, when he left the boat. He says his father is in Canada; that his mother, several brothers and sisters, live in Omaha, Neb. His mother has been with him for two or three days. He is about 25 years of age, nearly black, well built, has a high forehead, and an intelligent face, but a wicked-looking eye. He will be hung in an enclosure in the court-yard, as quietly as possible, none being admitted except such as have tickets from the Sheriff.

In regard to this case, it is proper to say that in some respects this trial has been the most interesting ever held in Cairo. There does not seem to be a shadow of a doubt that Campbell armed himself with the club with the intention of killing Doyle. He is evidently a man of strong passions, who would brood over a wrong or an injury until he could make up his mind to do anything. Another thing is doubtless true, and that is, the deceased, whether willingly or not, was compelled to be a rough man, and while he may without sufficient cause, in the heat of the moment, have struck Campbell with the coal-shovel, Campbell certainly with great deliberation struck the blow that killed Doyle. There is really but little to be said on behalf of the prisoner, except that he is ignorant, and had had no training. His counsel certainly have done all they possibly could for him, and are even now applying to Judge Breese for a writ of supersedeas. If they fail in this, they will apply to the Governor at last for a respite. It is believed that they will be unsuccessful. The public, generally, are satisfied with the verdict, and, while there is no outburst of feeling against the prisoner, the prevailing notion is that he should suffer; that, though many men have been murdered in this county, not one of them has ever paid the penalty of the crime with their lives, and that it is about time to begin punishment.

Another Murderer Hanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A special from San Francisco to the *World* says that A. Pike was hung at Boise City yesterday for the murder of an Indian, the first instance of this kind in California.

PHILADELPHIA.

Prospects of the Centennial Exposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The Commissioners of the Centennial Building Committee report the movement thus far as a great success, financially and otherwise. The Hon. John L. Campbell, of Indiana, Secretary, informed me of the receipt this morning of a letter from the Director-General, the Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, at present in Vienna, stating that the principal European artists and manufacturers had announced to him their intention of being largely represented at the forthcoming Exposition. A letter from Minister Jay, received at the same time, also gives very encouraging news. The Commissioners have already issued their list of classifications, and have made some changes in the arrangement of the groups with the unit one. They now propose to make 10 the initial number among the groups, and 100 the initial number for the classes. By this notation the figures for any class determine to the eye at once its place in the system. Thus, for example, 983 gives Ninth Department, Eighty-third Group, Nine-Hundred-and-Eighty-third Class. The groups are by this system numbered from 10 to 109, and the classes from 100 to 1,099. The absolute number of groups and classes remains as before. I may add that Mr. Campbell was the originator of this idea.

CANADA.

The Pacific Railroad Scandal—Opposition Indignation Meetings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—The Hon. Henry Starnes has been notified by the Royal Commissioners to appear before them with impounded documents relating to the Pacific scandal.

It is reported here that Huntington will be subpœnaed as a witness.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Hon. E. Blake addressed a mass-meeting of citizens, last night, on the Pacific scandal. He was received with thunders of applause. He sustained the course adopted by Huntington in refusing to appear before the Commissioners.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—An indignation meeting, held in the County of Norfolk yesterday, and addressed by the Hon. E. B. Wood, strongly condemned by resolutions the course adopted by the Government in the matter of prorogation.

THE NATHAN TRAGEDY.

What the New York Authorities Say About Irving, the Self-Accused Murderer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The following facts in reference to John T. Irving, now in California, who claims to have been concerned in the Nathan murder, are obtained from Chief of Police Donovan, of Hoboken: The Chief states that on July 30, 1870, he arrested Irving and Charles Carr at No. 37 Garden street, on a charge of burglary at the pawn-store of Simpson & Co., New York, where the burglars had dug through the walls and had only one course of bricks to remove to get at the jewelry-vault. They were also suspected of robbing the dry-goods store of Lander & Co. of laces, which were found in Carr's possession, and for which robbery he is now in Sing Sing. Irving was admitted to bail in $3,000 in the first-named burglary, and forfeited his sureties.

A few months after Irving (the self-confessed murderer of Mr. Nathan) was arrested for burglary, he and four or five others committed another burglary in the Brooklyn drug-mills, when he was shot and captured by a night-watchman, but escaped from jail, cutting through the partition and lowering himself to the ground. The murder of Nathan was committed on the night of the 28th of July, 1871, and Irving, it will be seen above, was arrested on the day following, in Hoboken, on another charge. The police authorities of this city say it is not likely that they will make any effort to get possession of Irving, as it is by no means certain that he could be convicted of any crime on his arrival, and they do not wish to incur $1,000 in a useless expense. Eight weeks ago the Chief of Police at San Francisco telegraphed here that he had Irving in custody, and, later, Irving himself informed Capt. Kennedy, by letter, that he would come on without the formality of a requisition. The police, however, do not think Irving had the courage to commit the murder, and believe that he only confesses to the commission of the act so that he may get a free passage to New York, where his wife and children are living.

CAVED IN.

Three Persons Killed by Falling Earth Near Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 29.—A bank caved in at a gravel-pit, near Villa Ridge to-day, killing and wounding a number of railroad hands. Three died. The bodies were brought in to-night. Names unknown, and we understand others were killed. Cannot obtain accurate particulars to-night.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 29.—The following are the names of those injured by the falling in of the gravel-pit near Villa Ridge: Pat Burk and Pat Boyle, fatally; James Calwell and Frank Drum, seriously,—will probably recover. Another man, name unknown, was buried in the fallen earth. The cause of the disaster is attributed to the absence of the foreman, who is sick, and the men seemed to be ignorant of the danger of digging too far under the bank.

Lowenstein, the Murderer, to Be Extradited.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Aug. 29.—Emil Lowenstein, charged with murder near West Albany, was brought before Judge Lawdor to-day. The evidence was so conclusive that the Judge decided that the prisoner should be extradited.

Lake Freights.

Freights were fairly active and ½c higher on corn, the available vessel-room being scarce. We quote—Corn by sail to Buffalo, 7½c; wheat, 8c. Charters were reported as follows: To Buffalo, schrs Flying Mist, E. M. Davidson, Adirondack, John Miner, and Bahama, corn at 7½c; schr Mocking Bird, wheat to Buffalo (rate not determined); schr Schuylkill, wheat to New York, via Erie, through rate; prop Montgomery, corn to Sarnia, through rate; barge Mary Robertson, corn to Prescott, via Collingwood, at 14½c; prop Idaho, to New England, via Ogdensburgh, prop Brooklyn, corn, through rate. Total, 11; capacity equal to 88,000 bu wheat, 180,000 bu corn.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Sensation at the Home for the Friendless.

How a Cincinnati Woman Tried to End Her Troubles with Laudanum.

Last night about 8 o'clock, a lady applied for admission to the Home for the Friendless. She was young, pretty, and neatly but plainly dressed in a linen traveling suit, and stated that she was on her way from Cincinnati to Milwaukee; that she was a dressmaker by trade, and a widow. She gave her name as Mrs. Carter. Her superior address and evident misfortunes created much sympathy. She was shown to her room for the night, but no sooner had she begun to disrobe than she gave her jet necklace to one of her companions, and other keepsakes to other strangers about her. At this moment, a man, who was waiting in a carriage outside, sent in a description of the lady, and added that he could wait no longer for her reappearance. Before word could be sent up to her an attendant came running down stairs with an empty vial labeled "laudanum" in her hand, declaring that the strange lady had drained it, and, griping the attendant by the arm, exclaimed, "I am going to die," and fell heavily upon her bed. All was now confusion. The driver was detained till he was found to be simply a hackman who had started with the lady from the Central Hotel about 3 o'clock, and had been driving her about ever since. He stated that she was one of the most perfect ladies who had ever employed him. That she had called at several houses in the city, evidently the residences of acquaintances, since he overheard one lady say to her, "Call again before you leave the city." A message was instantly sent to the drug-store of J. Sharp, and Dr. L. Homer Montgomery was called in. His professional skill brought the woman slowly back from the sleep of death, and at a late hour last night she was in a fair way to recovery. An examination of the contents of her pocket revealed that she was, as she averred, from Cincinnati. There was only a dollar or two in change in her portmonnaie, and some tattered newspaper clippings from the Cincinnati press, which we reprint:

CORDELIA WADE'S SALARY ABOLISHED.

Cordelia Wade has for some time past been the recipient of salary from the Workhouse fund as an employe of the institution, at the rate of $60 a year.

Now, the Directors have laid their noble nobs together and decided to abolish this expense. Alas! poor Delia. No more fancy poisons when you visit town. No more stomach-pump matinees. Nothing but three-cent rot-gut, and a terrible headache in the morning. Truly, Cordelia is unfortunate.

CORDELIA WADE'S FAREWELL TO CINCINNATI AND KISTNER.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The late article in the *Star* in relation to me is untrue. I received nothing for my services in the Workhouse, and not $60 a year, as stated. The new Directors might be better employed, and it would be more manly to attend to their own legitimate duty than traducing an almost unprotected female. Some of the Workhouse Directors live in glass houses, and should not throw stones, especially at a poor heart-broken woman.

It is known that Mr. Kistner, who arbitrarily oppressed the writer, essayed to increase the salaries of the employes of the institution to raise funds to insure their lives in his office. The writer was reared in this city in affluence, but now, for her own peace and to avoid her oppressor (Kistner), she leaves Cincinnati, her long endeared home, at which Kistner arrived so recently in wooden shoes from a foreign shore.

I am proud of the American people, and regret they are beginning to be ruled by scoundrels and foreign tyrants. Respectfully, CORDELIA WADE.

CORDELIA WADE IN A NEW ROLE.

The city's ward, poor unfortunate Cordelia Wade, again found her way into the First District Station last night by the aid of two Metropolitans. She was released from the Workhouse a day or two since, but did nothing to attract the attention of the police until last evening, when she was found on Vine street, wrestling with her old enemy. On searching her, the usual phial of laudanum was missing, and, as a consequence, the anticipated stomach-pump soiree had to be dispensed with and a new programme presented for the edification of the audience. This time the entertainment commenced first by her pleading to be released, in order that she might "attend the funeral of her mother," who, she informed the officer, had just deceased. Her request was not complied with, however, and, after being placed in a cell, she made "Rome howl" with her melodious voice in singing choice selections from some of her favorite operas, in which she was joined at times by some of the fellow-prisoners. Finally, things becoming monotonous, Cordelia commenced demolishing the only movable article of "furniture" in her cell, using one portion of it as a weapon of defense from the assaults of an imaginary foe—a man. The fight lasted for about half an hour, at the expiration of which time she took her seat, exhausted, announced to the bystanders that "he was dead," and requested them to remove his watch and other valuables for safe-keeping. Then she got into trouble with numerous other foes and renewed the battle, during which she sawed the air with her arms, warding off blows, and lustily calling for help to prevent them from murdering her. But it was all imaginary with her, and apparent to those present that she had the jim-jams,—perhaps her first experience in a pretty well defined case of delirium-tremens.

PERSONAL.

Senator John A. Logan will deliver an oration before the French Benevolent Association on the occasion of the LaFayette celebration.

Superintendent A. Mitchell, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to Cairo on business of the road.

Mr. A. Levy, of New York, Grand Master of the Free Sons of Israel, will arrive in town to-day, for the purpose of installing two new lodges, on Sunday next, in the temple No. 74 State street, at 4 p. m.

William Young, Milwaukee; John Tehely, Cork, Ireland; George H. Paddock, U. S. A., and J. A. Paddock, U. S. A., Princeton; George A. Truman and L. H. Clogg, New York; R. B. Kirkland, St. Paul, are at Anderson's.

Mr. F. E. Hinckley, the President of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, has returned from a trip through Iowa, where he has been on business for his Company. He reports the crops on the line of the road in excellent condition, much better than in some portions of Illinois.

The Hon. R. P. Derickson yesterday received a telegram from Gov. Beveridge stating that he had been appointed a member of the Board of Equalization from the Third (West Side) District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. T. Prosser. Mr. Derickson has accepted, and left for Springfield last night.

Ald. McAvoy, President of the Common Council, will be duly "surprised" this evening by the presentation of a solid silver set worth $1,000. The gift was won at the Irish Exposition, and all interested will attend without further notice at the Alderman's residence, No. 148 Calumet avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. John B. Lyon, at a secret meeting of the Board of Trade, was reinstated as a member, in accordance with Judge Williams' recent decision in the Brine case. Mr. Lyon has not yet appeared "on 'Change," however, on account of some unsettled deals in the wheat corner one year ago. It is understood that some of his other creditors intend bringing charges against him in connection with the same corner.

The private picnic given by the ladies of North LaSalle street, yesterday, at Lake Forest, came very nearly proving fatal to one of the party. A small boat containing Mr. John Prindiville, son of Commissioner Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, Miss Julia Pardee, and Miss Edith Hugunin, daughter of Gen. J. R. Hugunin, was upset. Miss Hugunin was thrown into the lake, but Mr. Prindiville managed to right it in time to save himself and Miss Pardee. He then jumped in after Miss Hugunin, and, after great exertion, succeeded in bringing her to shore more dead than alive. She was taken to the house of Mr. Canfield, where she was very kindly treated, and finally came out all right. Great credit is due to Mr. Prindiville for his gallant conduct.

Mrs. Livermore broke one of her legs in the White Mountain region last week.

Dr. Bond, one of the first Governors of Illinois, lives at Grand Tower in this State.

John E. Neff, who is also claimant of a seat in Congress, has become editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Sentinel*.

Fred O'Donnell, of Dubuque, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, is only 28, while the Constitution calls for 30 years.

Tom J. Heirs has sold his interest in the Quincy (Ill.) *Evening Call* establishment to S. D. Rich, who becomes sole proprietor.

Judge A. S. Dickey, of Ross County, Ohio, recently retired from the Common Pleas Bench, died of cholera at Ripley, on Friday night, Aug. 22.

Ned Buntline, the sensation novelist, while intoxicated, on Friday last, shot the engineer of the steamer Cheysteriah, slightly wounding him.—*New York Times.*

Rufus Porter, formerly editor of the *Scientific American*, is arousing more than the usual curiosity of West Birmingham, Conn., in the construction of a flying-machine.

George C. Smithe, of the Cambridge (Ill.) *Chronicle*, has exchanged that office with J. D. DeVore for a share in the Galesburg *Daily Register*. Mr. Smithe is to take editorial charge of the *Register*.

Prof. T. F. Peckham has resigned the Chair of Natural Sciences in Buchtel College, Akron, to accept the appointment of Professor of Chemistry in the University of Minnesota and of Chemist to the Geological Survey of that State.

A clairvoyant visited the editorial rooms of the Chicago *Journal* not long ago and "read the thoughts of all present." He might have found much fresher and finer reading in a Patent Office Report, if he had known it.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Judge Christiancy, of the Michigan Supreme Court, has purchased the L. A. Torrance place, at Lansing, containing twenty-five acres, for which he paid $12,000. It is located in the southwest part of the city, and commands a beautiful view of the same.

Coles Bashford, Secretary of Arizona, has concluded to remove with his family to San Diego, Cal. Gov. Bashford, and family, have a host of warm friends in this city, who will witness their departure with feelings of the deepest regret.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.*

D. W. Webster, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, the Anti-Monopoly candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a farmer, and heretofore a Republican, having voted for all the Republican candidates from Fremont to Grant last fall. The only office he has ever filled was that of a member of the Board of Supervisors of his county.

Mr. Scribner, the present Secretary of State, of New York, will not expect, and does not desire, a renomination. The pressure of private business compels his retirement from public service. It is also stated, upon the authority of the New York *Times*, that Gen. Barlow will not allow his name to be used again in connection with the nomination of Attorney-General.

Why did Senator Morton give up his appointments in Ohio? He has never complained of hoarseness before. He made over a hundred speeches last summer and it didn't affect his throat. Did Gov. Noyes request him to quit when it was apparent that his wet blanket speeches would do no good? There is a degree of thinness about this sore-throat business which closely approximates transparency.—*Indianapolis News.*

The millionaires of St. Louis are:

Thomas Allen	$2,450,250
Octavia Boyce	1,219,580
Robert Campbell	1,250,180
James Clemens, Jr.	1,386,130
Edward J. Gay	1,161,633
Andrew Harper, heirs	1,027,800
Mrs. Anna L. Hunt	2,810,333
Estate of Jesse G. Lindell	1,778,280
Jas. H. Lucas	4,037,500
Henry Shaw	1,484,350
Mary L. Tyler	1,610,000

Gen. Sir John Forster Fitz-Gerald, the Colonel of the Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment, is the oldest soldier in the British army, if not the oldest in the world. He is the senior General, and has seen eighty years of service, his commission as ensign bearing date Oct. 29, 1793. At that time he was only 8 years old. He joined his regiment as a Captain of seven and a half years' standing when he was 16. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Salamanca. He has been a full General for the last nineteen years.

A NOTABLE EXCURSION.

Account of the Travels of Mr. Comstock, of the Illinois Central Railroad, Through Illinois and Dakota.

Mr. C. H. Comstock, Paymaster of the Illinois Central Railway, has just returned from an excursion to Yankton, Dakota. He has for several years been accustomed, during his summer vacation, to take his family and a few friends over the road to enjoy themselves for a few weeks among the more interesting sections of our State. This year he left Chicago on the 12th of August, going to Gilman. On the 13th he went to Mattoon, and enjoyed the hospitalities of Mr. R. B. Woolsey, train-dispatcher of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railway. Thence to Centralia, where Mr. Smith, of the Centralia Hotel, took the best of care of him and his party. From Centralia the excursion extended to Cairo, returning to Anna, where they were the guests of Mr. Hanna. Thence they proceeded to Decatur and spent Saturday, A. J. Poland, train-master of the Illinois Central, extending the hospitalities. They left Decatur on Monday morning, with the family of Mr. Poland added to the party. On the way to Dubuque, the splendid crops occupied much attention. The general aspect of the agricultural district through which they passed showed how progressive is the spirit of the people, and how rapid is their progress in wealth. On the 20th, the party ran from Dubuque to Manchester, Iowa, where hospitalities were extended by Messrs. Toogood and Bethel. Thence, through Independence and Waterloo, two very fine Iowa towns, the excursionists proceeded to Mona, on the State line, between Iowa and Minnesota; thence back to the main line, and westward to Fort Dodge, through Iowa Falls and Webster City, which are also flourishing Iowa towns. On Saturday the party reached Sioux City, having traveled 1,115 miles from Chicago, and through all this distance Mr. Comstock made glad the hearts of the Illinois Central Railway employes by dispensing greenbacks for past services. Then the business part of the excursion ended.

At Sioux City, Mr. Comstock received a very complimentary letter from J. S. Meckling, Esq., Superintendent of the Dakota Southern Railway, inviting him to make a trip to Yankton over his road, and, what added much to the pleasure of the party, the family of Mr. Meckling joined in the excursion. On reaching Vermillion, the Hon. Charles G. Wicker, of this city, President, and Judge Gookins, of Yankton, Vice President, and Mr. Superintendent Meckling joined the party. The road crosses the Big Sioux, Vermillion, and Dakota,—three fine rivers,—and passes through one of the most beautiful and productive sections of the Missouri Valley. They reached Yankton, the capital, at 6 p. m. on Saturday, Aug. 23. The whole distance traveled was 1,176 miles.

On the arrival of the party, His Excellency, Gov. Burbank, met them at the St. Charles Hotel, and made them his guests while in Dakota. Mutual greetings were the order of the day, after which a splendid game supper was enjoyed—the product of the skill of Gen. McCook, Maj. Eastman, Maj. Evans, and others. After supper the Governor's Home Guard, together with a large party of cultivated ladies and the officers of the Territory, united in a most enjoyable evening of social intercourse. Instead of finding a mere border town, Mr. Comstock and his friends met at Yankton most intelligent and accomplished people, who would do credit to any city in the land. The Capital of Dakota occupies a beautiful position on the Missouri River, and it is hoped that her people will have the good sense to arrange all matters with the railway so that her prosperity may not be endangered by useless opposition. Our fellow-citizen, Charles G. Wicker, Esq., and a few friends have built the road from Sioux City to Yankton, and they deserve the thanks of the entire Northwest for their energy and enterprise. Twenty years ago who would have dared to predict that such an excursion could have been made by one of our citizens?

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

This institution, located on the corner of Sophia and Halsted streets, has lately undergone some improvements. The sewerage in the house and in the street is now completed, which will add greatly to the atmospheric purities and healthfulness of the hospital. Great facilities for bathing have been recently made, and a new and improved style of heating apparatus has been put in. Henceforward the surgical department of the hospital will be in charge of Drs. Gunn and Greer, assisted by Dr. Parkes. Dr. Norcum, assisted by Dr. Etheridge, have charge of the medical department. In placing these facts before the public, it is believed the intending inmates will have increased confidence in the merits of the institution, which, during the short period of its establishment, has been the means of many cures. In addition to these advantages, the location is favorable for pure air, and free from all noise and bustle, being far removed from the business part of the city. It is approached within a few blocks by the Lincoln avenue and Larrabee street cars. It should be also noted in this connection that one of the regulations of this hospital is to allow no distinction of creed, color, or nationality to influence them in admitting patients. The fact of the skillful nursing of the Sisters of Charity, who were so successful in that capacity during the late war, will convince all that this department will be in good hands. The private rooms are open to any physician who may wish to bring any patient therein.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Opening of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad—Condition of the Canada Southern—Regulations Regarding the Issue of Passes on the Michigan Central—Progress of the Indianapolis, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad.

The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad will commence to run through trains from Chicago to Peoria on Monday next. A train will leave here over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road at 7:30 a. m., reaching Peoria at 4:35 p. m., without change of cars. Returning it will leave Peoria at 11 a. m., and arrive at Chicago at 8 p. m. During the fair week extra special trains will be run by this Company. This is one of the new Hinckley roads, and bids fair to become an important road. F. E. Hinckley, the President of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, is also, President of this new route. Gen. Dana is the General Superintendent. The general officers of the Company are at No. 102 Michigan avenue, in this city. The Superintendent's office is at Streator, Ill.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

The road-bed of the Canada Southern Railway is in fine condition, and the completion of the International bridge at Buffalo is only awaited to commence the running of regular trains. The first local freight train went out yesterday to move four cars and stoves, and other local freight. The contract for transporting 1,000 tons of sulphur ore, to be brought to Buffalo by the Wabash Railway, and en route for London, England, has already been entered into by the Company, and the freight will go forward promptly on opening of the line.

PASSES ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Mr. H. E. Sargent, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has promulgated the following rules in regard to issuing free passes by that road:

On and after Sept. 1, 1873, trip passes will be issued by this Company only as follows:

First—By Assistant and Division Superintendents to employes of the Company when traveling on the Company's business. This kind of passes only will be honored to any point on main line or branches where necessarily given; beyond this Superintendents of divisions will confine the issue of passes exclusively to their own divisions.

Second—Superintendents of divisions are permitted to issue passes over their own divisions in limited numbers to employes, or their wives and children, in the case of such employes as are especially deserving on the grounds of long and faithful service with the Company, but they will decline to issue passes to any who are not thus deserving.

Third—Applications for passes from the Superintendents of connecting roads, with which this Company is doing business, in favor of their employes, may be honored by Division Superintendents, but passes for the wives or families of the employes of other roads will in no case be given, nor will such passes be asked for by the officers of this road.

Fourth—The Superintendents of telegraph, locomotive, and car departments, and all Road-Masters will issue passes to employes in their several departments when traveling on the Company's business only, or to and from their homes.

Fifth—The Chief Engineer will issue passes in furtherance of the business of his department.

Sixth—The General Freight and General Ticket Agents will issue passes only to the clerks and employes in their departments, when having occasion to travel on the Company's business.

Seventh—The practice of competing roads and lines will govern us with reference to the issue of passes to shippers of live-stock, and such passes will only be issued by the General and Assistant General, and Division Superintendents, and General Freight Agent.

Eighth—All other applications for passes must be referred to the General Superintendent, or to the Assistant General Superintendent.

Ninth—No general letters will be given by any officer of this Company, asking passes of "whom it may concern," &c., and no attention will be given to such letters presented to us.

Direct applications for passes from the Presidents, General Superintendents, or Assistant General Superintendents of other roads, addressed to the same officers of this Company, will receive such response as our rules will permit.

All passes must specify in full the reasons for which they are given.

The Delphi, Ind., *Journal* is going into ecstacies about the near completion of the Indianapolis, Dayton & St. Louis Railroad, one of the important links in the Great Trunk Line from Chicago to Savannah, Ga. Among other sensible remarks it has the following:

We can have the free choice of an Eastern or Western market. Chicago, one of the most enterprising cities on the continent, is virtually cut off from all this vast agricultural country through which the new road proposes to run. Our merchants are calling aloud for the finishing of the road, that they may have the choice between New York and Chicago in the purchase of their goods. Our grain merchants are praying for its early completion, that they may be enabled to take advantage of the Chicago market when opportunity offers or prices dictate. The merchants, bankers, and other capitalists of Chicago, true to their sharp business instincts, taking in at a glance the many advantages that will be secured them by the road, have already made overtures to the Company, offering them all the money necessary to build, stock, and equip the road from Chicago to Delphi. The history of similar enterprises, coupled with their own good sense, tells them that it will not only be a paying investment in dollars and cents, but that it will be a profitable and permanent benefit to this Western New York. Such enterprise as Chicago has exhibited in the past two years is unknown in any other city in the world. Less than two years ago she was visited by a destroying element, and subjected to such financial trials as would have staggered the great city of New York. We want to purchase our goods of Chicago for a season, arguing that where there is so much enterprise and public spirit must be a good place to purchase goods.

Let us all throw in our might in the consummation of this grand enterprise. We all know that the completion of this road to the Southern termini give Chicago a prestige that can not be wrested from her, and that it will build her up more rapidly than ever—we are aware that Chicago will get the cream of this great undertaking, yet we also know that we will be correspondingly benefited, and that it will pour into our open and willing lap the capital and industry that will put to shame the old-fogy notions of the past, neutralize their unhealthy influence, and make ours a city of no mean proportions.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company have just issued a new time-card for their suburban accommodation trains, to go into effect Sept. 1. The trains will leave the Madison street station at 6:20, 8:00, and 10:00 o'clock a. m., and 12:01, 2:15, 5:00, and 6:15 o'clock p. m. They all stop at the Stock Yards, except the 8:00 and 5:00 p. m. trains. On return, the trains leave Englewood at 6:20, 7:50, and 9:20 o'clock a. m., not stopping at the Stock Yards. The trains leave the Stock Yards at 11:00 o'clock a. m. and 1:20, 3:40, and 6:10 o'clock p. m.. On Sunday, the trains going south leave Madison street at 10:15 a. m. and 1:05, 3:25, and 5:55 p. m. Returning, they leave Englewood, stopping at the Stock Yards, at 9:00 and 11:58 a. m. and 2:20 and 4:40 p. m.

NOTES.

On Monday next Mr. W. G. Swan will assume the responsible position of Superintendent of the West Wisconsin Railway,—a line of road 194 miles long, running from St. Paul to a connection with the Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at Elroy, Wis. Mr. Swan, who is comparatively a young man, entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company when a boy, rose to the rank of Assistant General Freight Agent, and afterward took a similar position on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. During his connection with the St. Paul Company he won the esteem and confidence of the managers, was in Mr. Merrill's office part of the time, and thus acquired a knowledge of railroad management and St. Paul business which fit him to render good service for the northern link of the through line between Chicago and St. Paul.

His Grace the Duke of Manchester, one of the wealthiest of England's nobility, was given a special Pullman drawing-room car in which to make the trip from Chicago to Omaha to-day. The Duke is en route for San Francisco, and, on his return, will inspect this city, although he affirms he will not have time to visit New York. He is accompanied by his son; and, as imperative business calls them to England in October, they meditate a more extended visit to America at a future period. Gen. Sheridan and staff propose affording them a "crack" at some wild buffaloes.

Mr. W. S. Schoch, formerly Superintendent of the Morris & Essex Railroad, has gone to Marquette to assume the management of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad. He represents Mr. Sam Sloan, President Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, John Stewart, Moses Taylor, and other wealthy New Yorkers, who have this season gained control of this profitable little mining railroad. Hitherto the road has been managed by the residents of Lake Superior, who have grown up there with the development of the district.

The Hon. W. H. Barnum, M. C., of Bridgeport, Conn., probably the largest investor in the Lake Superior iron mines, went north on Tuesday night, with his associate stockholders, to inspect their profitable interests in that locality. Mr. Burnum fully expects, at the close of the present season, to have mined and shipped at Escanaba over 100,000 tons of iron-ore. The price of iron having recently fallen considerably, many of the manufacturers have declined to take the ore at their contract prices. Mr. Barnum has resolved upon a decrease in the price of his ore; and, if so large a producer inaugurates the downfall, the others will be compelled to follow. Another influential party goes north to-night under the escort of Mr. H. H. Porter, of this city. Their object is to encourage the establishment of charcoal-furnaces in order that the ore may be reduced to the best quality of iron where the raw product is found and hard wood is abundantly cheap, and thus build up the country immediately tributary to this city, and, at the same time, prevent the threatened diversion of this magnificently growing trade to Detroit, Cleveland, and Erie.

The recently completed air-line between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac will be opened by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for freight business on Monday next, and for passenger business one week thereafter. An excursion train will be run from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee and return on Saturday next.

The Madison Extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will be completed in a few days' work on the last tunnel, No. 3 (3,800 feet long), near Sparta, being about finished. The iron on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad has been all laid and the line completed across the State of Minnesota and beyond, thirty-six miles, as far as Lake Kampeska. This will make a completed through line from Chicago via Madison, Sparta, LaCrosse, Winona, and New Ulm, of 620 miles. A splendid excursion train will inaugurate the route, starting from Chicago some day the second or third week of September.

THE PANEL GAME.

How a Young Man Was Taken In and Done For—Patience and Perseverance Result in the Capture of the Thieves.

John Allen was the wickedest man in New York. John Allen, of Chicago, is a very wicked man, but he is not as wicked as George Allen, of whom there is a bad story to tell. George has a wife, Hattie Elizabeth Allen by name, who is a worthy consort for such a man. Two years ago, this beautiful pair were arrested along with another accomplice, and the trio were fined $100 each for alluring an innocent young man into a panel house, on Adams street near Clark, and robbing him. A young man in this city, who belongs to a very respectable family, and who may be called Tom Brown, on the night of the 18th inst. was very willingly taken into a panel-house, at No. 50 West Randolph street, by the woman Allen, and was robbed of $150.

As is usual in all such cases, he did not discover the theft until he had left the house, when returning, of course, the birds had flown. (Why such people are always spoken of as birds, if they run away, is a conundrum, but *they are*, and that is sufficient reason for using the simile, although snake, wolf, or some other detested and dispicable animal would seem to be much more appropriate.) It seems the Allens came to the conclusion that there was danger of cholera on the West Side, so at 11 o'clock on the night of the robbery they moved to No. 389 State street. Brown was sad; life had lost its charms, but he constantly kept in mind Richelieu's remarks about "the bright lexicon of youth," &c., and stationed himself under various lampposts and watched for the woman who had so cruelly deceived him. He made this a matter of duty, and no allurements held out to him by his friends could induce him to leave his post. He has earned the title of the Chicago Casabianca. "The gods help those that help themselves," which in this case is equivalent to saying that if Tom Brown every night for two weeks should carefully notice all the faces that passed down Clark street, he would be likely to see Hattie Allen. So it proved. Thursday night he saw her trying to "pick up" a young man near the Pacific Hotel. Tom walked up to the youth, and told him the woman was a thief, and she ran away. At this moment, a man came up to Brown with a pistol, and threatened to kill him if he had the woman arrested. From the young man Brown obtained the number of Hattie's residence, on State street. There the police arrested George Allen and his wife, Hattie Allen, a woman named Mary Knox, and two men, H. H. Davis and James Campbell. The latter, Brown says, is the one who pointed the pistol at him. All five are in jail, and will be tried this morning.

SCAMMONISH.

How Young Scammon Failed to Get His Rent—An Attachment Issued Against the Tenant—Remarkable Sale of Household Effects.

It is a fact acknowledged by the world at large that money is by no means an equivalent for happiness, and never was there a more striking instance of this than the case of Young Scammon. At 821 Prairie avenue is a frame house which is a study for antiquarians. This edifice is said to have been built by Pere Marquette and his followers. Young Scammon, the present possessor of the wigwam, was benevolent enough to let this family homestead to a lot of disreputable families, who, although paying rent promptly, were such a nuisance that the entire neighborhood resolved to get rid of them. So they found a gentleman, who had seen better days, and persuaded him to start a school there. But he could not get the family mansion until he found a Mr. Fernando Jones, of 910 Prairie avenue, who would be responsible for the rent. Now trouble began. In some manner the sum of $56.19 was claimed by the banker to be owed him by Mr. Jones. The latter denied the accusation, but was sued, and decided by the law to be in debt for the aforenamed sum. An attachment on his household goods was served, and yesterday morning at half-past 10 an auction took place at Mr. Jones' residence. There was present a large crowd, consisting of Mr. Jones, Mr. Rufus Nelson, two newspaper-commissioners, the auctioneer, his clerk, and one spectator who was there to see that things were properly conducted. Mr. Rufus Nelson, if it is proper here to state, is head coachman for Mr. Jones. The first article offered for sale was an heirloom. It was a satchel, bought by Mr. Jones' father, in Boston, in 1840. After quite spirited bidding, it was knocked down to Rufus Nelson for 10 cents.

The next article was a Bible and prayer-book, which the same Mr. Nelson added to his personal property for the sum of 15 cents.

Next a couple of shoes, which were not mates, a pair of worn-out sandals, and two children's shoes, were put up in a lot, and they also were added to Nelson's list of goods for 25 cents.

A lady's skirt, a child's skirt, and a hoopskirt, were next knocked down to the grasping Rufus for only 25 cents.

Next came the song of a shirt. Detective Simmons could have sung it quite appropriately, but he is not to be talked about on the shirt question with Jones and Nelson. The fact is, Jones had but one shirt, which he was obliged to put up to be sold, and the bidding between Jones and Nelson (Scammon's representative) for the possession of that shirt can only be compared to the eagerness with which certain County Commissioners try to have gridiron lots taken for a site for the hospital. At last Mr. Jones took the garment at the modest price of $55, just the price of a Mazarin Bible.

The articles now sold footed up a total of $55.75, and 44 cents was necessary to satisfy the Deacon, so a basket was offered for sale, and Nelson, the cormorant, took it at 44 cents. The sale being now through, the cape of little "Red Riding-Hood" was taken down, lest some persons might imagine small-pox had invaded Prairie avenue. Mr. Jones was so happy that he treated the whole assemblage to some fine Catawba, and, while Rufus went for the coach, entertained all with an account of the Jones family from the Year 1. Life is fleeting. At last the interesting narrative was at an end, and all left musing on the price of one dozen shirts at $55 each.

CLEVER RECOVERY OF GOODS.

Kitty Brine and Thomas Murphy, the two shoplifters whose arrest by Officer Hooley, of the Union Street Station, was recorded some days since, have since been languishing in the County Jail. It being the general opinion o the police, however, that all the "swag" had not been obtained from the prisoners, Detective Lephard, of the Union Street Station, was detailed to hunt for the balance. After several days a clue was obtained. A woman, who turned out subsequently to be a Mrs. Johanna Bandmann, wife of Herman Bandmann, foreman of the printing department of the *Freie Presse*, made a call upon Kittie Brine a day or two since, and was followed home by Detective Lephard. Having secured the necessary warrant, Lephard, together with Detective Millar, searched the premises, which are in an alley in rear of 45 North Wells street. In searching the house Kitty Brine's trunk was obtained, but nothing of value or of suspicious appearance was found therein. A decrepid old lounge in the kitchen was next searched, and, on being turned topsy-turvy, a false bottom fell out and disclosed a collection of laces worth fully $2,000. Most of theis was subsequently identified and claimed by Mr. Mendelsohn, of 34 East Washington street, but the balance still lies at the Union Street Station awaiting an owner.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Committee on Police of the Chicago District Camp-Ground Association yesterday tendered to Superintendent Washburn a formal acknowledgment of the services rendered by the police, detailed to do duty at the camp-meeting just closed.

MYSTERIOUS SUDDEN DEATH.

A Gault House Boarder Takes Morphine and Dies.

Last night news was conveyed to the Union Street Station, from the Gault House, that Col. W. W. Wheeler, a boarder of that hotel, had just been found dead in his bed. From an interview with the hotel proprietor, the facts were gleaned that deceased, in company with a Mr. Frink, occupied Room 69 of the hotel, and had done so for a month past. On Thursday evening he had taken a dose of morphine before retiring,—a circumstance which excited no unusual solicitude, as he was in the habit of using the drug. On Friday morning Mr. Frink arose and left Col. Wheeler apparently sleeping in bed. On returning to his room at night, Mr. Frink was astonished to find the Colonel still in bed. He placed his hand upon his forehead, and, finding it clammy and cold, immediately went out for medical assistance. The fact that the Colonel was dead was soon placed beyond a doubt. That the death was caused by an overdose of morphine is the most natural conclusion in the case, but whether it was taken with suicidal intentions or not, it is impossible to determine. The deceased is described as a quiet, gentlemanly, and rather melancholy man, of about 35 years of age, the son of parents who reside on Wabash avenue. As no reason can be surmised to account for the commission of suicide, it is reasonable to suppose that the case is simply another added to the long list of deaths already accredited to the careless handling of one of the deadliest soothers that can be used. The inquest will be held this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Calamities

Will come upon us in spite of all precaution, but it is gratifying to learn that HELMBOLD'S CELEBRATED BUCHU can still be obtained at all the drug stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Look out for counterfeits! The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company. HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

ORDER TICKETS BY FIRST MAIL.

DISTRIBUTION

2,052 GIFTS. OCTOBER 10.

First Gift—My residence (pressed brick front, four-hall, eight-room house) and lot, on Compton Hill. Second Gift—One splendid Building Lot on Oregon-av., near Lafayette-av.

50 Gifts—Extra-finished, Breech-Loading, Double-Barreled Shot Guns, approved pattern and makes.

50 Gifts—Reliable Breech-Loading, Double-Barreled Shot Guns.

50 Gifts—Extra-finished Remington Sporting Rifles, various calibres, set triggers.

100 Gifts—Extra-finished Winchester (16 shot) Sporting Rifles.

50 Gifts—Extra-finished Muzzle-Loading, Double-Barreled Shot Guns.

50 Gifts—Extra-finished Breech-Loading, Single-Barreled Shot Guns.

50 Gifts—S. & W. No. 3 (6 shot) silver-plated Army Revolvers.

100 Gifts—S. & W., Colt's, Remington, and other Revolvers.

1,500 Gifts—Annual Subscriptions to St. Louis newspapers.

To be distributed as soon as balance of tickets are subscribed for, without regard to date.

Tickets, 25 cents; five for $1; 100 for $20. Registered and mailed on receipt of price.

I. H. STOUT, St. Louis, Mo.

Persons wishing any reference can have very acceptable ones named to them. Orders for reliable fire-arms filled as usual at lowest cash price. List of Gift Numbers will be published, besides notice by mail to registered address of the Tickets drawing gifts. Orders too late to secure tickets will be returned.

$10,000 Home for 25 Cents.

2,052 Gifts; no reserved tickets; a rare chance; distribution a fixed fact; titles perfect. Address your orders by first mail if you would be in time. Tickets will be delivered as soon as can be registered; orders filled as received in rotation. I. H. STOUT. St. Louis, Aug. 8, 1873.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m.. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

IRON-WORKS.

L. WORTHINGTON, Pres't. WM. H. SAYRE, Sec'y. ARTHUR G. MOORE, Sup't.

THE CINCINNATI RAILWAY IRON WORKS,

Office, No. 493 East Front-st., CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY IRON,

Solid I Beams,

Channel Plate, T, Angle, and heavy Iron generally for Bridges and Fire-Proof Buildings. Address ARTHUR G. MOORE, Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. Prices low and terms easy.

C. D. PAUL & CO.,

No. 68 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Distribution in Fact.

Only a few more days left to secure tickets in the distribution of 2,052 gifts, by I. H. STOUT, St. Louis. A rare chance to secure a fine house for twenty-five cents. See advertisement.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

126 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, Aug. 28, 1873.

All parties are hereby cautioned against having any dealings with E. B. Roberts in our name or on our account. ROE BROTHERS.

P. S.—We will continue the Wholesale Grocery business, for the purpose of supplying country customers, as usual.

FLAG POLES.

Of all sizes, ready-made or made to order. Also, a good supply of Well-borers' Poles. White Ash Poles, of all sizes, always on hand. Orders left with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 223 South Water-st., will meet with prompt attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this Line will sail from Pier No. 36, N. R. foot of North Moore-st.

UNION LITH. CO.,

1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 MICHIGAN-AV.

Engraving and Lithographing in every variety, with skill and promptness. LOUIS [illegible], Superintendent.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

There seems to be scarcely any decrease in the outflow of currency to the country. It was thought last week that the demand could scarcely keep up at the same rate until the present time. Many persons thought that the large demand then arose from an urgency to market wheat so as to deliver it here in August, and so get the benefit of the high prices caused by the fears of an August corner in wheat. Had this been the case, the demand for currency would have fallen off by this time. But the fact that it keeps up to just about the same volume as last week, shows that the great bulk of the wheat crop must be on the move.

There has never been so large an amount of currency sent into the country by Chicago banks, during the same length of time, as during the last two weeks. The movement of the wheat crop has never been more prompt and simultaneous from all parts of the country, and it is reasonable to expect that the September receipts of grain will be larger than in almost any previous year. One evidence of the unusual promptness in the movement of the crop is, that, notwithstanding the fact that they have sent out about $6,000,000 of currency in the last two weeks, their aggregate deposits have not diminished at all. In fact, the deposits of many of the leading banks are higher than they were a week ago. The grain has been shipped in here and sold, and the proceeds turned over to the banks so rapidly that the addition to the deposits from these causes has balanced the opposite effect of the checking of the country banks for currency.

As far as the general prosperity of the West is concerned, this is the most favorable condition of things that could exist. It makes great activity in finances and trade, and in the clearing off of indebtedness, and also makes a free circulation of capital that prevents stringency in the money market. But if the shipments of grain from here to the East should receive a check, and the grain accumulate here, the effect to make a stringent money market, and probably to depress prices of grain, would be as decisive as the movement is now active.

New York exchange sold to-day at $1.00 to $1.25 per $1,000 discount, and, most of the banks being unable to sell exchange for currency without even a heavier discount, ordered large amounts of currency from New York.

During the past week the New York money market has shown some symptoms of approaching stringency, but it is probable these were directly the effect of the heavy drafts of Western banks for currency to move the crops, and were not any effect of manipulations on the part of a clique to make money stringent as some of the New York papers have intimated. The impression, however, has been made in the public mind that the clique are preparing to do something, nobody knows what, but many fear an attempt to lock up currency and make money stringent. So those who believe in a paternal system of Government have sent an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has caused it to be made public that he has an ample balance of nearly $11,000,000 of legal-tenders, and that he claims authority to issue the "reserve" of $44,000,000 in an emergency.

THE REPORTS ON THE CORN CROP.

The telegraphic reports published in THE TRIBUNE of this morning (Aug. 29) in regard to the condition of the growing crop of corn in this State, were doubtless read with general interest. In order to show the important relation of the crops in the central part of this State to the aggregate corn of the United States, we give the following statistics:

According to the census of 1870, Illinois produces 17 per cent of the entire amount of corn raised in the United States. But the same statistics also show that the twenty-four counties of: Bureau, Champaign, LaSalle, Logan, Morgan, Sangamon, Coles, Edgar, Henry, Knox, Macon, Madison, Mason, Mercer, Shelby, Tazewell, Vermillion, Warren, Whiteside, Woodford, Livingston, McLean, Montgomery, and Macoupin, produced 55 per cent, or more than one-half, of the total amount of corn raised in the State. Consequently the corn crop of these twenty-four counties constitutes, on the average, probably 9 per cent of the entire crop of the United States. The importance of the condition of the growing crop in these twenty-four counties is shown by the fact that if the yield in them this year should only be half the usual average, it would be equivalent to a decrease of nearly 5 per cent in the aggregate crop of the United States. But this is assuming that there should not only be a full average crop in every one of the remaining seventy-eight counties in Illinois, but throughout the rest of the United States. It is, of course, not to be assumed yet that the twenty-four great corn-producing counties of this State will only have half an average crop, but it is not improbable that such will be the case. If so, there will undoubtedly be a large deficiency in other counties of this State, and also in Iowa, which is the next greatest corn-producing State to Illinois. The condition of the crops in the great corn-producing district of this State will at least furnish a means of approximating to the deficiency in the aggregate crop of the United States this year. From the present aspect of the crop in Illinois and Iowa alone, probabilities are in favor of the aggregate crop in the United States being 10 per cent below the average. This, however, is still presuming that there will be full average crops in all other States. If the deficiency in other States should be proportionate to the suspected deficiency in Illinois and Iowa, the aggregate crop would be 25 per cent below an average.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s of '64	116⅛	117
5-20s of '65	118	118⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118⅝	118⅞
10-40s	116	116⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114½
Gold (full weight)	115⅛	115⅝
Gold Coupons	115⅛	115⅝
Gold Exchange	....	115⅝
Sterling Exchange	 108	@108⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Money easy throughout the day at 4@5, and closed at 3 per cent.

Sterling weak and slower at 108 for 60-day, and 108⅝ for sight.

Customs receipts, $588,000.

Gold opened weak at 115⅛@115⅛, then advanced to 115⅝, when the loaning rate rose to 1-32 per diem. At the close the market weakened, and sales were made at 115⅛@115⅛. Loans from 1 to 3 per cent for carrying, and 2, 3, and 1-32 to flat for borrowing. Clearings, $40,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $148,000.

Governments firm.

State bonds quiet.

Stocks strong early in the day, and prices advanced under large purchases of Lake Shore, New York Central, and Western Union. The advance ranged ⅜ to 1⅛ per cent, while Erie moved up 1⅛ per cent in sympathy with an advance at London, and Wabash rose 1⅛ per cent. In the afternoon there was a reaction, and at the close prices were from ⅛ to ⅜ off from the highest point. Pacific Mail was weak throughout the day, ranging from 44⅛ to 43⅞, and closing at 44⅛. Erie sold at 60⅞, 62, and 61⅛; Wabash, 67⅛, 69, 68⅛. Market closed heavy at the decline previously mentioned, which was most marked in Lake Shore, Western Union, and Erie.

Sterling, 108.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	118⅛
Coupons, '62	116⅝	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	117	10-40s	116⅛
Coupons, '65	118⅝	Currency 6s	....
Coupons, '65 (new)	117	New 5s	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	91⅛	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	27⅛
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	15⅛
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St Paul pfd	70⅛
Western Union	91⅛	Wabash	68
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92⅛	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62⅛	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	67	Chicago & A., ex div	104⅛
Pacific Mail	44⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅛
Erie	61⅛	C., C. & C.	34⅞
Erie pfd	73⅛	C., B. & Q.	98⅛
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	30⅞
Michigan Central	91	Illinois Central	107
Pittsburgh	86⅛	Union Pacific stocks	26⅛
Northwestern	65	Union Pacific bonds	80
Northwestern pfd	81⅛	Central Pacific bds	99⅛
Rock Island	109	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅞
N. J. Central	103⅛	B. H., & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	51⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Aug. 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 17, Holstein, dated July 25; consideration, $700.

Halsted st, n w cor of Blackhawk, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $1,600.

West Jackson st, n w cor of Francisco, s f, 143 ft, and running n to Barry Point road, dated April 16; consideration, $32,000.

Emma st, 342 ft w of Noble, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $1,200.

Barry Point road, s w cor of Albany st, und ⅛ of Block 3, dated July 1; consideration, $9,000.

Church place, 237 ft n of Archer av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $1,000.

Mohawk st, 198⅛ ft s of Centre, e f, 25x127 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, 1,050.

South Peoria st, 120 ft s of Washington, w f, 72x115 ft, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $5,000.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $5,000.

West Monroe st, w of Sacramento av, n f, 158 ft to Barry Point road, dated April 16; consideration not mentioned.

Lot 19 in Block 5, of n e ⅛ n e ⅛ Sec 1, 39, 13, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $450.

Michigan av, near Fifteenth st, w f, 21x161 3-10 ft, dated July 29; consideration, $13,600.

Same as the above, dated Oct. 13, 1871; consideration, $16,000.

Wright st, 25 ft e of Union st, s f, 26x90 ft, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $800.

West Twelfth st, n w cor of Laflin st, s f, 50x7-10 ft, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $5,000.

Archer av, near Church place, n f, e 1-5 adjoining w 2-5 of Lot 1, in Block 28, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $6,000.

North Morgan st, 20 ft s of Indiana, e f, 20x116 ft, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $2,000.

North LaSalle st, 193 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 64⅛x100 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $10,000.

Ten lots in Holstein, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $3,000.

Dayton st, 25 ft n of Black Hawk st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $950.

West Superior st, between Wood and Paulina, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,200.

West Harrison st, near s e corner of Laflin, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $3,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 5, of McBride et al, part of e ⅛ n w ⅛ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Aug. 29; consideration, $600.

W ⅛ of Lot 16, in Rosenmerkel's Lot 31, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $1,125.

Lot 2, in Block 2, in Flagg's subdn of Lot 9, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $600.

Lot 31, in Hale's Lots 4 to 8, etc., of Johnston's s ⅛ s e ⅛ of n e ⅛ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $1,600.

Twelve lots in Peter Schimp's s e ⅛ of s e ⅛ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $9,000.

Ten lots in same, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 37, in Block 4, of McChesney's subdn, in s e ⅛ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $650.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	3,601	1,405	5,122	2,773
Wheat, bu	185,670	85,810	207,811	174,935
Corn, bu	290,760	258,910	215,950	166,230
Oats, bu	74,190	69,652	36,347	20,596
Rye, bu	13,818	3,340	36,734	2,250
Barley, bu	16,810	14,200	7,445	4,168
Grass seed, lbs	483,366	58,675	89,926	59,777
Flax seed, lbs	393,520	209,520	20,740	
Broom-corn, lbs	46,060	33,100	13,606	17,000
Cured meats, lbs	23,910	23,340	444,490	299,920
Beef, brls			70	140
Pork, brls		75	295	270
Lard, lbs	6,286	3,120	165,992	55,500
Tallow, lbs	11,760	15,950	160,000	
Butter, lbs	98,818	35,580	22,000	19,710
Live hogs, No	10,860	9,218	9,600	7,341
Cattle, No	3,060	2,931	1,834	1,356
Sheep, No	884	766		
Hides, lbs	123,190	85,625	115,208	83,230
Highwines, brls	165	232	18	300
Wool, lbs	223,270	85,653	54,677	92,514
Potatoes, bu	44	443		
Lumber, m feet	4,298	6,073	2,200	1,988
Shingles, m	3,430	2,560	2,348	3,519
Lath, m	95	1,976	191	250
Salt, brls		8,649	3,581	1,353

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 12,823 bu corn; 4,857 bu oats; 87 bu rye; 2,060 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 581 cars wheat; 447 cars corn, 5,800 bu white do, 12,300 bu high mixed do, and 42,118 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 59 cars oats, 8,800 bu No. 2 do by canal; 28 cars rye; 20 cars barley. Total (1,135 cars), 496,000 bu.

The difficulty arising out of the loading of a quantity of hot corn from the Union Elevator, on receipts calling for sound corn, has been settled. It is understood that the parties controlling the warehouse in question will pay, or have paid, the $203 demurrage on the vessel, in addition to taking back the corn and giving sound corn in place thereof. So that the operation did not pay. We believe the Inspector who was beguiled from his post of duty was censured by the Committee on Appeals from Grain Inspection, and requested to "sin no more," either with temptation or without it.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, and most of them stronger; provisions being the chief exception to the rule. The receipts of grain were still liberal, but they exhibited a slight falling off, indicating that the grain sold for delivery in August is nearly all in, and proving that comparatively little was sold for delivery after the close of this month. The shipments reported yesterday were larger than the recent average, and nearly equal to the receipts.

The movement in domestic and foreign dry-goods was of a satisfactory character, local retailers, as well as the interior trade, ordering freely. With one or two trifling exceptions, there were no changes in quotations, but in standard brands of cotton textiles there is an advancing tendency, and in some lines of woolens there are also indications of an upward movement. The New York *Bulletin* of the 26th says: "The market for cotton goods is quite steady and prices are unusually firm, not only in the popular brands of goods, but also on the products of the smaller mills, which are selling more freely, owing to the scarcity of some of the better known brands." There was a good degree of activity in the grocery market, and firmness again prevailed in all departments. Coffees are not yet free from excitement, and the opinion seems pretty general that the maximum of prices is not yet reached. Roasting grades were to-day advanced a ⅛c, and with a better demand there undoubtedly would be a general upward movement. Sugars also are very strong, and in refined grades the tendency at the moment is upward. The extreme low prices prevalent during the past summer stimulated the demand to an unusual degree, and, as upon examination, stocks at the principal distributing points are found to be unexpectedly light, a buoyant feeling has taken possession of the market. Standard As are up an ⅛c, but otherwise the quotations remain unchanged. Rice, syrups, spices, soaps, &c., were steady and firm. Butter and cheese were in moderate request only, the former at 11@25c, and the latter at 11⅛@13⅛c. Nothing new was reported in the fish market. There is a continued scarcity of whitefish and mackerel, and some other descriptions are also in rather light supply, consequently the general market maintains a firm tone. Dried fruits met with a good inquiry, and were generally firm. A further advance at the East in prices of raisins is reported, and the quotations in this market were to-day advanced 5c, in sympathy, holders now asking $3.05@3.20 for layers. Hay, hides, and leather remain unchanged. Oils were in good demand at generally firm prices. No change was noted in paints, tobacco, coal, wood, and pig iron.

The yard trade in lumber was fair at previous prices. At the docks a quiet day was passed, the receipts of lumber being light. The sales made were at about yesterday's prices. Building materials continue in moderate demand at unchanged quotations. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails are meeting with a steadily improving demand, and are reported firm at the current rates. Iron was in moderate demand and easy. Cooperage and naval stores were without essential change, though trade in the former is improving a little. The wool market was fairly active and firm. Hops and broom-corn were without alteration, the trade in both being tolerably fair. Timothy seed continues active, and the higher qualities are very firm. Clover was held higher, and flax remains firm at quotations. Green fruits were in fair local request, and steady, excepting apples and grapes, which were in large supply, and rather slow at lower prices. Potatoes are in better demand and firm. The inquiry for poultry and game is also improving, and prices are steadier. Eggs continue dull.

Highwines were more active, and advanced 2c per gallon, being quoted stronger in New York. The public advices from that city quoted $1.10@1.12, but some private telegrams called the market $1.16. There were no sellers early under $1.05, but about noon one buyer "got mad" and made an offer to sell at $1.00, which was eagerly accepted. The transaction kept the market down to a lower point than it would otherwise have touched. Sales were reported of 150 brls at $1.02; 150 brls at $1.01, and 100 brls at $1.00 per gallon. Total, 400 brls. The market closed firm at $1.02.

Lake freights were more active, the number of charters yesterday being nine, and not *eighteen*, as misprinted. Rates were strong at ⅛c advance, vessels being quoted scarce, and shippers were more willing to take hold of the offerings at the enhanced price. Rates were 6c on oats, 7⅛c on corn, and 8c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston corn was quoted at 14c, and wheat at 15c. Corn to New England points on through rates was unchanged, at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of eleven charters was reported, which will carry out 68,000 bu wheat and 180,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet and easier. Mess pork was dull, and 10@20c per brl lower, with more disposition to sell even at the decline, and a very light demand. Lard was generally quoted steady on old, and was decidedly stronger for new on winter's options. Meats were ⅛c per lb lower, except on shoulders, and even hams were weak. Very little old product is wanted, and speculation has not opened up in the products of the next packing season, especially in pork, the weights of which may possibly be altered as a consequence of the coming convention. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.75@16.00; do seller September, $15.75@15.80; do seller October, $15.25@15.50; do seller December, $13.25@13.37½; lard, cash or seller August, $7.85@7.90; do seller September, $7.90@7.95; summer do, 7⅝@7⅞c. Lard, seller December, 7⅛c; do seller January, 7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9⅛@11⅛c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅞@8c for shoulders; 9⅛@9⅛c for short ribs; and 9⅛@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅛@8⅝c; English meats, 9⅛@9⅝c for short ribs; 9⅝@9⅞c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ⅛c below these prices. Short clear, seller December at 6⅞@6⅞c, boxed. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10⅛c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 13⅛@14⅛c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow 6⅞@7⅛c; grease quotable at 4⅞@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $16.00; 500 brls do at $15.75; 500 brls do seller December at $13.37½; 325 tcs lard (part kettled) at 7⅛c per lb; 250 tcs do seller December at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 8c.

Flour was again in good demand, though not so active as yesterday. The inquiry was chiefly for fair to good spring extras, which were somewhat firmer, while winters were unchanged. There is still a discrimination of 35@40c per brl in favor of old spring wheat flour, as against the new; but that is because buyers do not want to take hold of the latter unless they are sure the wheat has gone through the sweat, and they are somewhat suspicious of early parcels. Bran was quiet and strong. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $8.50; 350 brls do on private terms; 800 brls spring extras (Athlete) at $6.25; 300 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.10; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.40; 2,950 brls do on private terms. Total, 4,900 brls. The following was the range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.50
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.35
Bran	10.50@11.00

Wheat was active and steadier, averaging 2c per bu higher than yesterday, though the bulk of the sales for this month were made a little below the top prices of yesterday afternoon. The receipts were again liberal, but advices from other points were very encouraging to holders. Bad weather was reported from Great Britain, and most of the markets in that country were quoted 1s per 480 lbs higher. Of course New York was stronger; indeed, the private telegrams from that city described the feeling as quite buoyant, there being a big demand for shipment and an active speculative inquiry, with large sales for October delivery. There seems to be little room to doubt that the new wheat crop of the Northwest will be drawn upon deeply to supply European deficiencies, as well as for bread for the United States, and its superior quality can scarcely fail to command a good price. We stated this morning that the premium on California wheat cannot be maintained in England; and it is equally patent that the discrimination in favor of winter wheat in the States will practically vanish, while there will be little further distinction between Chicago and Milwaukee wheat in the New York market. The fear of a corner on this month had not disappeared to-day, and the short interest bought in or settled large amounts. It is noteworthy, however, that the average value of our No. 2 spring wheat for shipment has been fully 4c per bu above the price paid for it for some time past,—so that the wheat is well worth all that is paid for it, for shipment, corner or no corner. Seeing this, it may appear strange that there should be a discount of 6⅛c on wheat for September delivery, which sells at about the same price as No. 3 spring. The reason is simply because the short sellers expect that wheat will decline so much before the close of next month, on account of liberal supplies and a diminished export demand, coupled with an advance in lake freights. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened this morning at $1.23⅛, declined to $1.20⅛ under a strong pressure by the parties who wished to buy up the current receipts, and advanced to $1.22⅛ at the close. Seller September sold at $1.13⅛@1.15, closing at the outside. Seller October sold at $1.12⅛, and seller the year at $1.09⅛@1.10. No. 1 spring closed steady at $1.23; No. 3 do at $1.14⅛; and rejected do at $1.02⅛. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22; 5,200 bu do at $1.21⅛; 11,600 bu do at $1.21⅛; 4,800 bu do at $1.21⅛; 114,000 bu do at $1.21; 5,600 bu do at $1.20⅞; 6,600 do at $1.20⅛; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 31,400 bu do at $1.14⅛; 4,200 bu do at $1.14⅛; 17,200 bu do at $1.14; 7,200 bu do at $1.13⅛; 2,400 bu do at $1.13⅛; 400 bu do at $1.12⅛; 3,600 bu rejected spring at $1.02⅛; 400 bu do at $1.01. Total, 283,600 bu.

Corn was active and strong at the same range of prices as yesterday, but with the important difference that the market was strong, instead of weak. The strength was chiefly speculative, and based on crop-reports rather than on advices from other points, which exhibited no material change till towards the close. There was a fair shipping demand, notwithstanding the advance in lake freights, but the inquiry was most urgent for rejected and high mixed, as usual. The market was most active for next month, the short interest exhibiting considerable anxiety to cover, in view of the almost uniform testimony that the corn crop of the current year will prove to be a very short one. For the same reason there was a good speculative inquiry for October. Plenty of old corn is yet in the country, without doubt, but a large proportion of it will be wanted on the farm to supply the deficiency of this year. The great majority of operators are disposed to expect very small receipts of corn before long. Seller September opened at 40⅛c, fell off to 40c, advanced to 41⅛c, and closed at 40⅞c. Seller October sold at 41⅝@42⅝c, closing at 42⅝c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, ranged at 39⅝@40⅝c, closing at 40⅝c; seller the month being little better than nominal, as nearly all the trades had been settled. High mixed closed at 41c, and rejected at 37½c bid. Cash sales were reported of 22,600 bu high mixed at 41⅛c; 76,000 bu do at 41c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 34,000 bu do at 40⅞c; 49,000 bu do at 40⅝c; 54,400 bu do at 40⅝c; 58,000 bu do at 40⅝c; 20,000 bu do at 40⅝c; 30,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 40c; 10,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 8,000 bu rejected at 37⅝c; 8,000 bu do at 37½c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 41⅛c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 12,000 bu do at 41⅛c, afloat; 6,000 bu No. 2 in store at 40⅛c; 400 bu by sample at 42½c, on track. Total, 416,400 bu.

Oats were less active, and averaged a shade lower than yesterday, though steadier, under a fair demand, which was chiefly for the future, as the August deals seemed to have been pretty well settled up. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 28@28⅝c, closing at 28⅛c. Seller September sold at 27⅝@28c; seller October at 28⅝@28⅝c, and seller the year at 27⅝c; September closing at 27⅛c. The receipts were again larger, with no shipping demand apparent, but there was no trouble in disposing of the offerings. But for the larger receipts, the market would probably have been stronger, in sympathy with wheat and corn. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 28⅝c; 24,600 bu do at 28⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 28⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 28c; 4,800 bu rejected at 25⅛c; 600 bu by sample (Surprise) at 32c on track; 1,200 bu do white at 30c, free on board. Total, 55,800 bu.

Rye was active, and 1@2c higher, under much the same condition of affairs as noted yesterday. There was a good demand, considerably in excess of the receipts, and buyers were divided, and conquered by sellers. The market opened with 69c bid, advanced to 71c, and closed easier at 70c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 71c, and 25,000 bu do at 70@70⅛c. Rejected was nominal at 63@64c. Options were neglected.

Barley was rather slow, though a trifle more active than yesterday, and averaged about 1c lower. No. 2 seller September was steady, with sellers at $1.10 all through the session, and buyers at $1.05@1.08, closing at $1.08@1.10, which was the average on cash lots. Seller October was dull at $1.05. No. 3 was in fair demand and scarce at 77@79c, the outside in favored houses. Rejected was dull and weak at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 78c; 1,600 bu do at 77c; 800 bu rejected at 55c; 800 bu by sample at $1.15, to arrive; 800 bu do at $1.05; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 92c; 800 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 85c; 900 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu poor old at 50c, all on track; 400 bu do at $1.11⅛; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do (to arrive) at $1.00; 400 bu do at 92c; 400 bu do at 85c, delivered. Total, 15,700 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

Aug. 29.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast, upward tendency. Cargoes of wheat on passage active and tending up. Cargoes of corn on passage firm. English country markets for wheat cheaper. Extra State flour, 31s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat is dearer. Corn firm. Liverpool—California wheat, 12s 7d@13s 3d; spring, 11s 7d@12s 2d. Corn, 29s 9s. Extra State flour, 31s 6d.

The following letter from a friend in Kewanee (Ill.) was yesterday received by a member of our Board of Trade:

"I think corn good property in your city at 40 to 45 cents for October and after. We shall not have exceeding half crop of corn, and much of it will be poor light trash. There is lots of old corn on hand in the country, but lots of it will be held by the farmers for use. Go in on corn. I would, were I in your position. Can't lose this year. I wrote to F. S. D. a few days ago, much the same as I write you. Oats are very nice; also believe them good property, at 25 to 30c in your city. Wheat and rye are too high; also barley. Corn must steadily advance until another (1874) crop is made. Many of our best farmers are at this time buying corn for home use, and paying here 32 to 33 cents, and it is the same all over the country. Corn will steadily advance."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and declined 1⅜c on cash, and ⅜c on seller September, the trading being principally in the current option. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20⅜@1.22⅛, cash or seller the month, closing at $1.20⅜c, and at $1.14⅛@1.15⅛ seller September, closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate demand and a shade firmer, closing at 40⅝c seller the month, and 40⅞@41c seller September; also at 42⅜@42⅞c seller October. Other grain was quiet. In provisions, sales include 150 tcs lard at 7⅜c, cash.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

ALCOHOL—A further advance was noted, caused by the rise in highwines. Quotable at $2.04@2.09.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUTTER—The market was dull for everything except choice table grades, but the moderate character of the stocks served to strengthen the views of holders, and former quotations were uniformally well sustained. There is a continued scarcity of choice butter, and the best readily commands our outside figures. We repeat our list: Choice yellow, 21@25c; medium to good, 16@19c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Was unchanged in prices. Cotton seamless goods are moving briskly, and the market continues buoyant, while burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks rule quiet and steady. Following are the quotations: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35⅛c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 32⅛c; Amoskeag A, 32⅛c; Otter Creek, 33⅛c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—There was no change to speak of. The lower grades are meeting with a fair inquiry, and are firm. Choice corn is scarce, and prices are rather unsettled. Some parties are asking the old prices, while others are ready to close out their stocks at the quoted rates. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 7⅛@8c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4⅛@5c; red tip, 3⅛@4⅛c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick, lime, cement, &c., continue to meet with a fair inquiry for the season. Stocks are ample, and prices unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—There was nothing new to note under this head. The movement, though not particularly brisk, meets the expectations of the trade, being quite as active as in former seasons at a like period, and for prime good the market presents a firm tone. We repeat our quotations: York factory, 12⅛@13⅛c; Ohio factory, 11⅛@12⅛c; Western factory, 11⅛@12⅛c.

COAL—Prices are very firm all around, and in anthracite and the better varieties of bituminous coals an advance will no doubt soon take place. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Stock is in fair request and manufactured goods are meeting with rather more inquiry. Quotations are unchanged. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7⅛@9⅛c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The supply is still liberal, and dealers report it difficult to dispose of their offerings, as many of them are out of condition, and the local trade refuse to purchase unless the eggs are guaranteed. Sales ranged from 11⅛@12⅛c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are light, and all choice grades sell readily on arrival to the jobbers, who have large orders from the interior and Far West. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 76c; jobbing price, 82⅛@85c; mixed feathers, 25@72c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Remain moderately active and firm at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The raisin market is again somewhat excited. An advance to $2.85@2.95 in New York is reported, and dealers here have slightly advanced their views in consequence, now asking $3.05@3.20. At the East stocks are light, and mostly in speculative hands; hence a further upward movement may reasonably be looked for. Other fruits were also in good request, and with one or two exceptions were firmly held at the quoted prices. The following list is furnished: FOREIGN—Dates, 8⅛@9⅛c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes new, 14@15c; raisins, layers, $3.05@3.20; Zante currants, 7⅛@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@10c; Western do, 8@8⅛c; Southern do, 7@7⅛c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10⅛c; do, mixed, 7⅛@8c; blackberries, 12⅛@13⅛c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 26@27c; Brazils, 9⅛@10⅛c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6⅛@7⅛c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8⅛c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—The exceeding firmness that for the past few weeks has distinguished the coffee market shows no signs of abating. On the contrary the "outlook" is favorable for a further advance in prices, an increase in the demand alone being necessary to send them up another notch all round. Roasting grades were to-day marked up ⅛c. The market for refined sugars also exhibits a buoyant tone. At the moment there is no special activity in the demand, but stocks are found to be much smaller than was generally supposed, and the present tendency of prices is unmistakably upward. The only change noted to-day was an advance of ⅛c in standard A. Syrups, molasses, rice, spices, and soaps are firm. We now quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7⅛@8⅛c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34⅛c; O. G. Java, 30@30⅛c; Java, No. 2, 29@29⅛c; fancy Rio, 26⅛@26⅛c; choice do, 25⅝@26c; prime Rio, 25⅛@25⅛c; good do, 24⅛@24⅝c; common do, 23⅝@24c; roasting do, 23⅛@23⅛c; Singapore Java, 26⅝@27⅛c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26⅛c; do, prime, 25⅛@25⅛c; Maracaibo, 26@26⅛c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19⅛@20c; stearine, full weight, 14⅞@15c; do, short weight, 13⅞@14⅛c.

RICE—Patna, 8⅛@8⅞c; Rangoon, 7⅞@8c; Carolina, 9⅞@10⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅝@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11⅞@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅞@11⅞c; A, standard, 11⅛@11⅛c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅛c; B, 11@11⅛c; extra C, 10⅝@11c; C No. 2, 10⅝@10⅞c; yellow C, 10@10⅛c; choice brown, 10@10⅛c; prime do, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅞c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@10c; do prime, 9⅛@9⅞c; do, fair, 8⅞@9⅛c; common, 8@8⅛c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6⅞c; German mottled, 6⅛@6⅞c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅞c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4⅞c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9⅛@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5⅛@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue dull, and are in large supply. Grapes are also plenty, and lower. Other fruit was in fair supply, and, when choice and fresh, sold readily. We quote: Lemons, $14.00@15.00 per box; Naples do (large), $12.00. California pears, $5.00@6.00 per case; do plums, $6.00@6.50 per case; do grapes, $4.50@5.00 per box; apples at $1.00@1.75 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.00@2.50 per brl. Blackberries, $3.50@4.00 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Pears, 75c@$1.00 per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.25@1.50 per box. Peaches, 45c@$1.00 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.25@1.50. Grapes per case (3-lb boxes), $2.00@3.00; do 25 lbs, $2.50; do in baskets, 80c@$1.00. Siberian crab-apples, 40@50c per box. Green gage plums, $2.50 per basket. Cranberries, $4.00@5.00 per bu.

HOPS—There is considerable doing in old hops, the demand being chiefly from the interior. There is a disposition to reduce stocks as fast as possible, in order to be ready for the new crops. Western sell at 20@40c.

HONEY—Is beginning to arrive, and meets with a fair inquiry at 26@28c for choice white clover in small boxes.

HAY—Local buyers were about the only inquirers, and their wants were mainly supplied with loose descriptions, on wagons. Pressed hay was but little inquired for, and quotations remain nominal. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $12.50@13.50; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again reported fairly active, and were firm at the quotations, with sales of choice cured at ⅛c advance. We make no change in our list, as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11⅛c; do heavy, 10⅛c; part cured, 10@10⅛c; green calf, 15⅛@16c; veal-kip, 12⅛@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10⅛@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand, the rates varying according to the amount wanted and the terms of sale. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅛ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6⅛	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	rates
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8½ @ 9	rates

LEATHER—The leather business was reasonably active, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained. Following are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues to improve, and the prices given are fully maintained: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11⅛c; less quantity, 11⅛c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅛c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11⅛c; 13 and 14, 12⅛c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7⅛c; by car load, 7⅛c.

NAILS—Were in fair request and firm, at $4.50 rates net, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is only fair, but prices are steady as given below: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17⅛@18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15⅛@16⅛c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—No changes were developed in this market. The demand for the leading oils was liberal and the prevalent feeling among dealers was one of firmness. Prices are now really low, and if the demand continues to improve, as there is every prospect of its doing, higher quotations may be looked for, generally. We make no change in our list, as follows: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17⅛@18⅛c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand is a trifle better than it has been, and, the receipts not being so heavy, prices were steadier, and choice chickens have sold higher. Prairie chickens are in fair condition now the weather is cooler, and sell readily. Ducks and other game are salable. We quote: Old chickens, $4.00@4.25; spring do, $3.00@3.25; small do, $2.25@2.75; turkeys, 12⅛c; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00; ducks, $3.00; venison, 20c for saddles, and 18c for quarters.

POTATOES—The demand continues to improve, and, under moderate offerings, the market is firm at $1.50@2.50 per brl for early rose. Sweet varieties are abundant and easy at $3.50@3.75 for yellow per brl, and $2.50 for red.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was again active, and the higher grades were firm at $2.95@3.15. Poor to choice sold at $2.25@2.85. Clover, being scarce, was held higher. Prime is quoted at $6.00@6.25, and mammoth at $6.50. Flax remains steady, at $1.75 for choice. We note sales of 168 sacks choice timothy at $3.15; 82 bags prime at $3.05; 2 cars and 373 bags do at $3.00; 108 bags do at $2.95; 74 bags medium at $2.90; 195 bags at $2.85; 415 bags do at $2.80; 115 bags do at $2.75; 164 bags do at $2.70; 87 bags do at $2.68; 13 bags common at $2.50; 24 bags do at $2.40; 20 bags at $2.30; 4 bags poor at $2.22; 8 bags clover at $6.15.

SALT—The market is active, and firm at the quotations following: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $3.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Business continues to improve, and the present tendency of prices is upward. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "There is an active market for green at steadily hardening prices. Other descriptions are ruling firm, and meet with increased attention. The line trade is very fair." We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—This market continues firm at the lately advanced prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in moderate demand. Tomatoes are a trifle firmer. We quote: Tomatoes, 50@70 per box; onions, $3.50; beets, $1.00@1.50 per brl; watermelons, $2.00@3.00 per doz; muskmelons, 60@70c per doz, or $1.00@1.50 per crate; turnips, $2.50@3.00 per brl.

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—Business in this department is picking up a little, and prices are generally held steadily as quoted. Brooms are quite firm. We quote: 2-hoop pails, $2.38 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.60; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kaenakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom handles, $12.00@16.00 pe m; No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do, common, $1.75@2.50.

WOOL—The demand was more active and prices are steady, and for some grades quite strong. The stocks are light but increasing slightly. We repeat:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Flece, unwashed, fine	25@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were active and steady at previous rates, as follows:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 50	$1.00		
New York	45	90	45	55
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	40	80	40	50
Wilmington, Del	40	80	40	50
Washington, D. C.	40	80		
Alexandria, Va	52	1.04		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	25	50	25	27½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va	49	98		
Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah	65	1.30		
Petersburgh and Richmond	57	1.14		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,102	7,201	619
Tuesday	4,353	7,529	924
Wednesday	4,363	12,636	1,226
Thursday	3,060	10,860	884
Friday	2,500	13,000	602
Total	18,378	50,226	4,255
Same time last week	11,894	59,475	4,113
Week before last	15,314	45,930	3,748

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,724	5,090	....
Tuesday	1,447	7,612	....
Wednesday	2,768	7,766	....
Thursday	1,834	9,600	....
Total	8,773	30,868	....

On and after Monday, Sept. 1, the P. & Ft. W. Stock Yard accommodation-trains will leave the Madison street depot as follows: At 6:30 a. m.; at 10:00 a. m.; at 12.01 p. m., and at 2:15 p.m. They will return, leaving the Stock Yards at 11:00 a. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 3:40 p. m., and 6:10 p. m.

CATTLE—There was a larger volume of sales than on either of the preceding days of the week, but here the improvement ceased, no better prices being obtainable for any class of stock, while for most descriptions the market was if anything a shade lower. The slight advance at the East, reported early in the week, has since been lost, and the tone of advices received from the different points during yesterday and to-day was by no means of a character to stimulate shippers. The fact that they were liberal operators was due to the easier feeling manifested by holders, rather than to any legitimate increase in the demand, and now that the week is so far advanced, and the wants of outside buyers so generally supplied, to-morrow may be expected to bring lower prices for all classes of stock. Although the day's sales were large, less than half the offerings were disposed of, the number still remaining in the yards unsold falling little short of 4,000. The extreme range of prices was $1.75@6.12½. At the inside figure some thin through Texans were closed out, while the outside figure was paid for a car-load of extra steers. Most of the transfers were at $2.50@3.75 for butchers' stuff; at $3.00@4.00 for stockers; at $4.25@5.00 for common to good shipping beeves, and at $5.40—5.50 for prime to choice do. Texas cattle sold chiefly at $2.25@2.75 for through droves, and at $3.25@3.75 for Northern wintered. Veal calves were inquired for at $2.75@5.25 for poor to choice. The market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,500 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,275	$5.25
47	choice steers	1,432	5.50
31	Texas cattle	789	3.50
19	Texas cattle	802	3.50
68	choice steers	1,310	5.65
17	good steers	1,266	5.00
199	Texas cattle	907	3.00
17	Texas cattle	918	3.00
22	stock steers	878	3.30
64	Texas steers	922	3.15
62	Texas steers	1,195	3.20
17	Texas steers	1,181	3.75
16	Texas steers	1,121	3.75
60	choice steers	1,360	5.60
25	Texas cattle	652	2.50
16	good steers	1,230	5.30
62	good steers	1,356	5.25
30	good steers	1,226	5.40
34	good steers	1,217	4.70
20	butchers' cattle	951	3.25
17	butchers' cattle	900	3.30
38	butchers' cattle	900	3.30
54	Texas cattle	1,101	3.25
25	yearlings	479	2.75
34	medium steers	1,170	4.65
18	medium steers	1,260	4.37½
64	choice steers	1,378	5.60
15	good steers	1,213	5.12½
53	good steers	1,121	5.00
32	good steers	1,254	5.20
68	choice steers	1,310	5.65
51	good steers	1,262	5.25
33	good steers	1,218	5.25
32	good steers	1,152	4.75
18	fair steers	1,149	4.37½
48	good steers	1,289	5.25
66	good steers	1,354	5.37½
49	good steers	1,210	5.30
79	good steers	1,398	5.27½
18	good steers	1,277	5.40
51	good steers	1,202	5.10
32	good steers	1,356	5.40
38	good steers	1,409	5.45

HOGS—The hog market was without change in any important particular. Notwithstanding the continued heavy receipts there proved to be no very large overplus, the great bulk of the offerings finding buyers, and at prices well up to those current yesterday, sales making at $4.20@4.50 for poor to choice heavy—chiefly at $4.30@4.40—and at $4.50@4.75 for poor to choice light. The market closed steady at the above quotations.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	322	$4.25	28	249	$4.45	48	249	$4.55
55	313	4.25	73	278	4.30	47	200	4.65
32	185	4.75	56	249	4.30	37	212	4.65
51	216	4.70	75	274	4.30	51	237	4.60
131	186	4.75	50	278	4.35	60	180	4.70
65	181	4.75	156	264	4.35	36	211	4.70
75	256	4.37½	41	237	4.50	51	205	4.70
29	279	4.35	68	203	4.75	98	286	4.40
27	254	4.25	49	230	4.75	54	240	4.45
42	208	4.70	125	198	4.75	46	246	4.40
60	197	4.70	61	255	4.55	50	260	4.40
34	173	4.70	47	307	4.30	127	181	4.80
22	270	4.30	40	226	4.45	118	212	4.60
57	219	4.60	29	270	4.45	55	181	4.75
80	270	4.40	51	278	4.35	116	177	3.75
30	322	4.30	32	267	4.35	70	233	4.50
51	188	4.70	56	208	4.75	48	184	4.70
49	278	4.35	23	246	4.35	20	292	4.30
43	290	4.35	48	278	4.35	59	214	4.70
43	260	4.60	154	278	4.40	73	296	4.35
51	291	4.37½	33	200	4.70	33	275	4.30
47	317	4.37½	61	183	4.80	40	192	4.75
30	171	4.75	33	248	4.20	21	264	4.25

SHEEP—Remain steady and firm as previously quoted, or at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium; and at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

The receipts of lumber were very light, there being probably not more than 8 or 9 cargoes on the market during the day. Early, a number of local and interior buyers made their appearance, and several deck-loads were disposed of at about former prices. In the afternoon all but one of the remaining cargoes were sold. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.00@15.75; common to medium, $9.00@11.50; joists and scantling, $9.00@9.75; pickets, $8.00@9.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $2.90@3.00.

Sales include, Cargo scow Radical, from Pentwater, 115 m piece stuff, largely 16 ft, at $9.00. Cargo schr Little Belle, from Muskegon, 126 strips and boards at $12.00; 29 m lath at $1.75. Sold by William Megalde.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.37½; Ludington, $2.12½; Muskegon, $1.87½; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.37½; White Lake, $2.12½; Grand Haven, $1.87½; Pentwater, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand is only fair, but improving slightly. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14-inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.00	@ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:50 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	‡ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	‡ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:25 p. m.	‡ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:20 p. m.	‡ 9:45 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 23, 1863.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world condemns this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 262 Wabash-av., opposite Post Office, Chicago cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 56 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. STONE,

112 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties, &c., treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on diseases, and circulars, &c., all free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE COUR[TS]

Injunction Restrainin[g] ... of Liquor in th[e] ... Board Buildi[ng]

Two Suits for Tresp[ass] ... Out of the Tice ... Arrests.

Matters in Bankru[ptcy] ... Courts in Brief—N[...]

Silas W. Moore and others, p[...] "Open-Board Building," cor[...] place and LaSalle street, yeste[rday] injunction restraining the furth[er] away, of spirituous liquors in [...] of the basement of said building [...] to Moses A. Boniel and William [...] cold-lunch-room. Complainant[s] a copy of the agreement renting [...] defendants, showing that they [...] defendants that no malt or s[...] were to be dispensed in the b[...] fendants being notified to stop [...] the active owner, replied that [...] the rent if that source of prof[it] from him; and, as he still vio[...] ment, the bill was filed and inj[...] on application to Judge Roge[rs] Court.

HABEAS CORPUS.

William L. Fox, the agent [...] Co.'s Commercial Agency at [...] whose alleged flight and embez[zlement] ure to account for funds collect[ed] half of his employers, have be[en] in our telegraphic columns; who [...] placed in jail in authority of a [...] by Charles M. Haines, Justice [...] affidavit and charge of larceny [...] day petitioned to be released [...] legal grounds, mainly, that hi[...] State for alleged larceny as [...] is not lawful. The arrest was pl[...] the Judge had to order his disch[arge].

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Margaret Magee yesterday [...] Superior Court for divorce fro[m] Michael, charging him with co[...] ness, with repeatedly endange[...] a flat-iron, a dinner-fork, a bi[...] a butcher's knife, and turning [...] and compelling her to live in [...] account of which she considers [...] with him undesirable, and that [...] be freed from the bonds of [...] affirms that he has only subs[...] years for the family support, [...] earned her own living by washi[ng].

Charles Christian Frederick [...] of Saxony, Germany, yesterd[ay] divorce from his wife for aban[donment] relates that he left home to b[...] family, agreeing with his wife [...] come out after him, as soon [...] money to do so; that he du[ly] money, as far back as 1870, but [...] and refuses to come to him, w[...] nied the comforts of married [...] and he therefore prays relief b[...]

THE DOOLITTLE-TICE [...]

In the United States Circuit [...] James R. Doolittle brought sui[t] C. Farrel, and Isaac P. Tice [...] trespass of the case, $10,000 d[amages] stance.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Philip Best Brewing C[o.] petitioned for the adjudicati[on] Schlickler, of this city, showi[ng] unpaid claims against the deb[tor] cordance with the requiremen[ts] The usual rule, and warrant f[...] visional-warrant of seizure wer[e] ...

In the matter of Henry Simo[...] final account was referred to th[e] ...

THE COURTS IN B[RIEF].

In the suit, Robert M. Eddy [...] rence and Neil MacLean, the pl[...] filed affidavit to garnishee E. D[...] Wrenn, for a judgment obta[ined] which only $100 have been paid.

Robert Griffith yesterday p[...] perior Court for mechanics' lie[n] Printing and Publishing Co[...] corner of Clark street, for the [...] $1,538.39 on a contract of $5,5[...]

Zachariah Mills yesterday [...] perior Court for mechanics' lie[n] avenue, for a plumbing bill of [...] Walter Ridgeway defendant.

The 9th September will be th[e] vice for the September term [...] Court, and attorneys are requ[ested] their notices as early as possib[le] is expected to be a heavy one.

George R. H. Hughes yester[day] warrants against Conklin & C[...] and Thomas Tully, Jr., trading [...] Tully, for $500.

Marx L. Allport yesterday fi[led] plevin of household goods and [...] at $1,000, against John M. M[...] Kaemmerrer, in the Circuit Co[urt].

Gurden S. Hubbard, Jr., [...] menced suit in the Circuit C[ourt] rad Rinck; $500 damages.

Powell Quaiver yesterday c[...] the Circuit Court to compel pe[rformance] cific contract of Rebecca Mul[...] sell him Lot 17, in Hurlford's s[...] west half of Block 5, in Cana[l] vision of part of Sec. 5, 39, [...] Gibbs, executrix, and the heirs [...]

Cash Brothers, commission a[...] son street, yesterday comme[nced] Henry Clybourne & Co. for be[...] $308, and A. Clybourne & Co[...] missory note for $573.96.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT[—...] v. DeWitt C. Farrel; trespass o[...] Isaac P. Tice v. same; same, $10,0[00]. THE CIRCUIT COURT—8,284—A[...] M. Moore et al. v. Moses A. Bo[niel] Daniels; bill and injunction. 8,2[...] Tioga Manufacturing Company v[...] John C. Maxwell, partners; assu[mpsit] First National Bank of St. Joseph [...] assumpsit, $600. 8,289—William[...] Meyer; petition for mechanics' li[en] Allport v. John M. Moore and [...] affidavit for replevin of househol[d] ture valued at $1,000. 8,291—Gu[rden] v. Conrad Rinck; trespass. [...] Quaiver v. Edward H. Mulford [...] performance. 8,293—Appeal. [...] and Kiren Cash, partners, v. He[...] assumpsit, $1,000. 8,295—Same v. [...] assumpsit, $1,000. 8,296-7-8—Ap[...] S. Ripley v. Chas. C. Champlin a[...] assumpsit, $1,200. 8,300—Samue[l] Magrath; petition for mechanic's [lien]. THE SUPERIOR COURT—44,843[...] Thomas H. Lawrence and Neil [...] garnishee E. Douaire and Mrs. [...] peal. 44,845—Robert Griffith v. [...] lishing and Printing Company; [...] le's lien. 44,846—Margaret v. M[...] divorce. 44,847—Zachariah Mill[s] petition for mechanic's lien f[...] 44,848, 49, 50—Appeals. 44,851[...] William J. Heacock; confessio[n] George R. H. Hughes v. Conklin [...] for rent. 44,853—Same v. Thom[...] for rent. 44,854—Charles Chr[...] Paulina Eleanora Wunsche; bill [...]

LINCOLN PARK C[ONCERT].

A grand promenade concer[t] Lincoln Park this afternoon [...] 6:30 o'clock. The music wi[ll] Great Western Light Guard [...] rection of Hans Balatka. [...] gramme:

PART I.

1. Favorite March....
2. Overture—"Poet and Peasa[nt]"
3. Potpourri—from "Martha"
4. Waltz—"Midsummer Nigh[t]..."
5. "Ye Merry Bird's Song"
6. Gallop—"Muses"

PART II.

7. Overture—"Jolly Robbers"
8. Grand Fantasia—from "M[...]"
9. Waltz—"Wine, Woman, and [Song]"
10. Quartette—from "Rigoletto"
11. Apollo—Gallop....
12. Parade—March....

THE FIRE-MARS[HAL].

The Fire-Marshalship is st[ill] ... Hall. It is stated that May[or] ... to nominate whoever the Bo[ard] ... mend, and the Board, it[...] recommend Mr. Benner. [...] favor of him, and so is Mr[...] try Mr. Cleveland. This pl[...] the Mayor of the responsibi[lity] ...

THE COURTS.

Injunction Restraining the Sale of Liquor in the Open Board Building.

Two Suits for Trespass Arising Out of the Tice Meter Arrests.

Matters in Bankruptcy — The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

Silas W. Moore and others, proprietors of the "Open-Board Building," corner of Calhoun place and LaSalle street, yesterday obtained an injunction restraining the further sale, or giving away, of spirituous liquors in the middle room of the basement of said building, rented by them to Moses A. Boniel and William Y. Daniels, as a cold-lunch-room. Complainants bring into court a copy of the agreement renting the premises to defendants, showing that they covenanted with defendants that no malt or spirituous liquors were to be dispensed in the building. On defendants being notified to stop the sale, Boniel, the active owner, replied that he could not pay the rent if that source of profit was taken away from him; and, as he still violates the agreement, the bill was filed and injunction procured on application to Judge Rogers of the Circuit Court.

HABEAS CORPUS.

William L. Fox, the agent of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Commercial Agency at Dubuque, Iowa, whose alleged flight and embezzlement, or failure to account for funds collected by him on behalf of his employers, have been recorded in our telegraphic columns; who was arrested and placed in jail in authority of a *mittimus* issued by Charles M. Haines, Justice of the Peace, on affidavit and charge of larceny as bailee, yesterday petitioned to be released from custody on legal grounds, mainly, that his arrest in this State for alleged larceny as bailee in Iowa is not lawful. The arrest was plainly illegal, and the Judge had to order his discharge.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Margaret Magee yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from her husband, Michael, charging him with constant drunkenness, with repeatedly endangering her life with a flat-iron, a dinner-fork, a billet of wood, and a butcher's knife, and turning her out of doors, and compelling her to live in a wood-shed; on account of which she considers longer residence with him undesirable, and that she is entitled to be freed from the bonds of marriage. She affirms that he has only subscribed $50 in two years for the family support, and that she has earned her own living by washing and ironing.

Charles Christian Frederick Wunsche, a native of Saxony, Germany, yesterday petitioned for divorce from his wife for abandoning him. He relates that he left home to better himself and family, agreeing with his wife that she was to come out after him, as soon as he sent her money to do so; that he duly sent her such money, as far back as 1870, but she now neglects and refuses to come to him, wherefore he is denied the comforts of married life and a home, and he therefore prays relief by divorce.

THE DOOLITTLE-TICE ARRESTS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, James R. Doolittle brought suit against De Witt C. Farrel, and Isaac P. Tice against the same, in trespass of the case, $10,000 damages in each instance.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Philip Best Brewing Company yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Charles Schlickler, of this city, showing that they hold unpaid claims against the debtor's estate in accordance with the requirement of the statute. The usual rule, and warrant for arrest, and provisional-warrant of seizure were issued.

In the matter of Henry Simons, the Assignee's final account was referred to the Register.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the suit, Robert M. Eddy v. Thos. H. Lawrence and Neil MacLean, the plaintiff yesterday filed affidavit to garnishee E. Douaire and Mrs. J. Wrenn, for a judgment obtained of $408 on which only $100 have been paid.

Robert Griffith yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for mechanics' lien on the Lakeside Printing and Publishing Company's building, corner of Clark street, for the last payment of $1,538.39 on a contract of $5,500.

Zachariah Mills yesterday petioned the Superior Court for mechanics' lien on 217 Ashland avenue, for a plumbing bill of $109.90, making Walter Ridgeway defendant.

The 9th September will be the last day of service for the September term, in the Circuit Court, and attorneys are requested to send in their notices as early as possible, as the calendar is expected to be a heavy one.

George R. H. Hughes yesterday filed distress warrants against Conklin & Campbell for $660, and Thomas Tully, Jr., trading as T. J. & D. Tully, for $500.

Marx L. Allport yesterday filed affidavit in replevin of household goods and furniture, valued at $1,000, against John M. Moore and Lizzie Kaemmerer, in the Circuit Court.

Gurden S. Hubbard, Jr., yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Conrad Rinck; $500 damages.

Powell Quaiver yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court to compel performance of specific contract of Rebecca Mulford, deceased, to sell him Lot 17, in Hurford's subdivision of the west half of Block 5, in Canal Trustees' subdivision of part of Sec. 5, 39, 14, by Anna M. Gibbs, executrix, and the heirs at law.

Cash Brothers, commission agents, West Jackson street, yesterday commenced suit against Henry Clybourne & Co. for beef goods account, $308, and A. Clybourne & Co. for unpaid promissory note for $573.96.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—James R. Doolittle v. DeWitt C. Farrel; trespass on the case, $10,000. Isaac P. Tice v. same; same, $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—8,284—Appeal. 8,285—Silas M. Moore et al. v. Moses A. Boniel and William Y. Daniels; bill and injunction. 8,286—Appeal. 8,287—Tioga Manufacturing Company v. Rogers, Fowler & John C. Maxwell, partners; assumpsit, $500. 8,288—First National Bank of St. Joseph v. Cyrus M. White; assumpsit, $600. 8,289—William Treutler v. Allen Meyer; petition for mechanics' lien. 8,290—Marx L. Allport v. John M. Moore and Lizzie Kaemmerer; affidavit for replevin of household goods and furniture valued at $1,000. 8,291—Gurden S. Hubbard, Jr., v. Conrad Rinck; trespass, $500. 8,292—Powell Quaiver v. Edward H. Mulford et al.; bill for specific performance. 8,293—Appeal. 8,294—Patrick Cash and Kiren Cash, partners, v. Henry Clybourne & Co.; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,295—Same v. A. Clyburne & Son.; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,296-7-8—Appeals. 8,299—George S. Ripley v. Chas. C. Champlin and F. W. H. Rogers; assumpsit, $1,200. 8,300—Samuel H. Doe v. Gerald Magrath; petition for mechanic's lien.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—44,843—Robert M. Eddy v. Thomas H. Lawrence and Neil McLean; affidavit to garnishee E. Douaire and Mrs. J. Wren. 44,844—Appeal. 44,845—Robert Griffith v. The Lakeside Publishing and Printing Company; petition for mechanic's lien. 44,846—Margaret v. Michael Magee; bill for divorce. 44,847—Zachariah Mills v. Walter Ridgeway; petition for mechanic's lien for plumbing, $109.90. 44,848, 49, 50—Appeals. 44,851—Arlen Brookins v. William J. Heacock; confession, $126.98. 44,852—George R. H. Hughes v. Conklin & Campbell; distress for rent. 44,853—Same v. Thomas Tully, Jr.; distress for rent. 44,854—Charles Christian Frederick v. Paulina Eleanora Wunsche; bill for divorce.

LINCOLN PARK CONCERT.

A grand promenade concert will take place in Lincoln Park this afternoon, between 3:30 and 5:30 o'clock. The music will be furnished by the Great Western Light Guard Band, under the direction of Hans Balatka. Following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Favorite March ... Saro
2. Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ... Suppe
3. Potpourri—from "Martha" ... Flotow
4. Waltz—"Midsummer Nights' Dream" ... Gungl
5. "Ye Merry Bird's Song" ... Gumbert
6. Gallop—"Muses" ... Heinsdorf

PART II.

7. Overture—"Jolly Robbers" ... Flotow
8. Grand Fantasia—from "Masaniello" ... Rosenkrans
9. Waltz—"Wine, Woman, and Song" ... F. Strauss
10. Quartette—from "Rigoletto" ... Verdi
11. Apollo—Gallop ... Heinsdorf
12. Parade—March ... Hamm

THE FIRE-MARSHALSHIP.

The Fire-Marshalship is still agitating the City Hall. It is stated that Mayor Bond has decided to nominate whoever the Board of Police recommend, and the Board, it is understood, will recommend Mr. Benner. Mr. Sheridan is in favor of him, and so is Mr. Wright, and probably Mr. Cleveland. This plan relieves the Acting Mayor of the responsibility of the appointment, and shifts it to the Board of Police, who are only too glad to get it.

The question as to who shall succeed to the place of First Assistant in case Benner is promoted, is an open one. Undoubtedly the majority of the residents of the city, who know anything at all on the subject, would prefer to see Frank Agnew a Marshal with an Assistant of his own choosing, but if this arrangement is impossible, the next best thing would be to have Agnew as First Assistant if he would take it, but he would not. A meeting to talk over the matter was held yesterday afternoon in the Commissioners' room, and Mr. Benner's friends were full of confidence; but nothing was done. It is hard to tell what the next three days will bring forth. But it is not impossible that Mayor Bond will reject the Commissioners' choice if he is not suitable, and fall back on his own judgment.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

Meeting of the "Liberal-Minded" Gentlemen—Their Lawyer, Being Indignant, is Soothed by a Vote of Confidence.

The Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens (Verein Treisinniger Buerger) held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at Swiss Hall, No. 45 North Clark street, Mr. G. A. Korn, the Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Korn said the reason that so few members were present had undoubtedly to be attributed to the fact that a meeting was being held at the same time at the place of Emil Dietzch, to take some action in regard to the refusal of the Lincoln Park Commissioners to allow music in the park on Sundays. Mr. H. Metz was elected Secretary. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against C. F. Fisher, that he had reported saloon-keepers to the Mayor for violating the Sunday ordinance, reported that Mr. Fisher had not violated any of the rules of the Association.

Mr. G. A. Korn said members of the Association should be very careful how they behaved themselves, and always act according to the regulations of the Society. They should not stoop so low as to denounce one of their own number.

Mr. H. Metz said that Mr. Fisher had done no wrong. There was only one charge preferred against him, and that by Capt. Gund, who had an ax of his own to grind.

Mr. Miller reported that Mr. Wilder, their attorney, was aggrieved at the kind of satisfaction given him at the last meeting, and moved that full satisfaction be given to the lawyer.

Mr. Frillmann could not see that Mr. Wilder had suffered any wrongs from their hands.

A letter from Mr. Wilder was read, asking to exonerate him from the charges and imputations made against him.

Mr. Mathieu thought Mr. Wilder should be exonerated, since the charges were an injury to the gentleman's reputation.

On motion of Mr. Metz, it was resolved that the Association continue to employ Mr. Wilder, and that they were satisfied with the manner he had performed his duties.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, a bill of Mr. Gunderson, for lawyer's fees, amounting to $100, was laid on the table until the Judiciary Committee had ascertained whether Mr. Gunderson had been engaged by the Association or any members thereof.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and all Far-West points, will leave Chicago Sunday, Aug. 31, at 10:15 a. m., via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Brunswick Billiard Hall.

Mr. Joseph Brunswick, who used to keep old Brunswick Hall, one of the finest billiard halls in the city, will open his new hall this evening, at No. 131 Twenty-second street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. He has eight new tables, and has spared nothing to make his rooms among the most elegant and agreeable in the city. Messrs. Charles Vauer and John Horan will attend to the wants of customers.

Advice to Young Men.

Every young man who aspires to become a successful business man should take a course of business training at some good institution. Drew's Business College, conducted upon a new plan, meets the approbation of the public. The actual business drill is excellent. For particulars, call at the College, or send stamp for circular to 278 and 280 West Madison street. Open day and evening.

Dermatology.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond street, New York, who has opened an office at 187 South Clark street for a few weeks, cures with prescriptions especially adapted to the nature of the case, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ringworm, salt-rheum, or any disease or complaint of the scalp. Send for circular.

Preserve the Complexion.

Unnatural redness of the nose, pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, blackheads, untimely wrinkles, moth patches, freckles, moles, and warts are positively cured by Dr. B. C. Perry, of 49 Bond street, New York, whose Chicago office is 187 South Clark street.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also day boarders.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT, NICELY furnished rooms with board; also day boarders wanted.

118 120, AND 143 THIRD-AV.—SEVERAL NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful place to board; excellent table, cheerful company, and every home and hotel comfort, with surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6.

510 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUIT OF front rooms; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash-av. References required.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE FRONT ROOMS, single or ensuite, for families or gentlemen; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

927 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—First-class board with large room for two, in elegantly furnished marble-front house.

West Side.

16½ ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board; references exchanged.

76 WEST ADAMS-ST. — A FEW BOARDERS wanted.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 GENTLEMEN or 2 ladies can obtain rooms, with board; also, 1 young lady. A few day-boarders accommodated.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; reference required.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—HOME FOR INDUSTRIOUS working girls.

620 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents; modern improvements.

North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST. — COMFORTABLY - FURNISHED room, with good board, for lady and gentleman, three minutes' walk to the cars, $12 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN. A WELL-FURNISHED single room, with full or partial board in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Address H H N, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, within ten minutes' walk of Custom-House; Catholic family preferred. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A HIGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED teacher of modern languages (for 5 years professor at an English university), is open for an engagement either with schools or for private lessons. Classes. Best of references. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

MUSIC—H. T. MERRILL WILL RESUME TEACHING on the piano, organ, and voice, Sept. 8, 1873. Residence 139 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT TO ENGAGE IN a nice family, as governess, for the winter. I can give the highest reference as to capability to teach music, French, and drawing, with all the other branches. Address TEACHER, No. 43 Thirty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF A CANAL boat and team; a bargain for somebody; will be here about Saturday. Apply at 228 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—SIX OR A FESS NUMBER OF ORDERS, each good for a first-class new Babcock Fire Extinguisher, at discount, for cash. Also, one new unused Cincinnati safe, medium size. Room 5, 143 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LONDON LAMINATED steel, double-barrel, breech-loading shot gun by John Wilson, solid leather case and fittings complete; second-hand; $85. MESSRS. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 235 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singers at half the usual price. 228 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Singer machines sold on easy monthly payments and rented; open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRE-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts.
54x178 on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
63x120 southeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts.
45 feet northwest corner of Marshfield-av. and Tyler-st.
30 feet on Warren-av., near Robey-st.
25 feet on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne.
We would call especial attention of parties desiring homes to the above list, it being all first-class property, and very satisfactory terms can be made.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DWELLING ON VAN Buren-st., east of Robey, 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements. This can be had at a great bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart-av.
25 feet on Langely-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
49 by 160, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50 by 160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50 by 170, on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
50 by 110, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR Laughton-st.
20 lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.
10 lots on Campbell-st., near Moore.
The above lots are near McCormick's Reaper Factory, and will be sold on easy payments.
WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE — CANAL-ST.—LOT 50 BY 160 FEET, east front, on Canal-st., near Adams, and building. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT PLACE, CONSISTING of 100x180 feet on Prairie-av., and improvements; costing over $40,000. Will exchange for outside property, or a good farm will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—264 FEET FRONT ON Indiana-av., northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AND LOT 25X110, 653 South Dearborn-st., cheap; ½ cash, balance monthly payments, at 9 per cent. Apply on premises, or to CHAS. WARREN, 136 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., in splendid repair and nicely finished, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third, west front, only one block from R. I. R. R. station; cheap and easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—2-STORY FRAME-house and lot, 25x83, on West Adams-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, 359 Burnside-st., on leased lot, 4½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 288 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND FIRE LIMITS, AND very accessible:
Lots on Harrison, near Robey-st.
Lots on Lincoln, near Harrison-st.
Lot on Arnold, near Twenty-ninth-st.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses and lots on West Jackson-st., corner Throop. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS JUST EAST OF CENTRAL Park, corner of Van Buren-st.; $500 each, cash; 3 lots north of Douglas Park, on Polk-st., at $500 each, one-third cash; 2 lots just north of Central Park, will also be sold at a bargain if taken this week. S. W. KROFF, 146 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS ON OAKLEY and Davis-sts., only 2 blocks from street cars and omnibuses, near North-av. Price, only $650 to $700. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOTS, 140 TO 180 FEET IN depth, on the highest ground in the city, near Humboldt boulevard. I have only a few of these lots left out of 600, which I will close out at $350 each. If you want a bargain, go with me and see these lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, new house, 8 rooms, and lot. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, corner Western-av, and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 1½-STORY HOUSE, NEARLY new, on easy terms; price $2,800. Apply to owner at once. M. HALL, 89 Artesian-av.

FOR SALE—80 FEET CORNER OF WEST LAKE and Valentine-sts., two blocks west of Western-av., just suitable for a block of stores or dwellings, the rental of which would pay for the land in two years; just outside of fire limits. Apply to M. HALL, 89 Artesian-av., near to property.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., EAST OF WOOD, 80x140 to 30 ft alley, $160 per foot; easy terms. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.: First-class brick house on Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park; deep lot; easy payments. Three octagon front houses on Jackson-st., corner Throop, new and nice.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON SIXTY-THIRD-ST., near contemplated depot on Chicago & Danville Railroad, $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance in four years, at 8 per cent. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS Park, five or ten acres on easy terms. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-NINTH-sts., and Wentworth-av., $550 to $850 each, on long time. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT FOR A FEW DAYS at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, 51 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-seventh-st., a fine residence lot, 38x158 feet. Cheap and on easy terms. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS WEST OF UNION Park; prices, $1,600, $2,360, $2,400, $4,000, and $5,500; small payments down, balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50X170 FEET, WITH BUILDINGS, ON Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st., and nearly opposite the park, price $25,000, $5,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTHLY payments; other property below the market value. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 131 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST., WEST FRONT, 25 x161 feet to alley, one block south of Fifty-first, $50 per foot, ½ cash. G. B. MORSE, Room 21, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE HOUSE, NEW, well-finished, and lease; the lease has 3 years and 8 months to run, $350 cash. 490 Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 48x190, ON EAST MONROE-ST., near LaSalle. WM. H. CLARKE, 146 LaSalle-st., Otis Block, basement.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Clark, one block from Pacific Hotel; 7 years' time; $600 per foot, by owner, C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wis., located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 400 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also, a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD IOWA LANDS; OR WILL EXchange for carpets and furniture. Apply to E. C. BUFFUM, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES VALUABLE COAL LAND near Braidwood, Ill., very cheap for cash, or will exchange for house and lot, and assume small incumbrance. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A TIN AND HARDWARE STORE, ON ONE OF the best thoroughfares on the West Side, for sale at a bargain. Good trade established. Can bear the closest investigation. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 199 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, WITH ALL necessary machinery, and patent-right running 17 years, for sale. The only business of the kind in the city, and patronized by the leading wholesale houses. The owner, leaving the city, will sell for part cash and part real estate. Agents need not apply. Address W 19, Tribune office.

A SALOON, STOCK, AND FIXTURES, ON BLUE Island-av., for sale. Inquire at 298 South Halsted-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A MAN WITH $200 OR $300 capital can buy one-half interest in the best-paying business in the City of Chicago. Address W 18, Tribune office.

A GROCERY STORE, DOING A STRICTLY CASH business, been established five years, for sale cheap. Apply at 353 South Clark-st.

A FURNISHED RESTAURANT TO RENT, AT NO. 178 South Water-st.

CHEAP FOR CASH—A SMALL, WELL-ESTABLISHED bakery, with brick oven, horse, wagon, harness, &c., for sale. Apply at 623 West Madison-st.

LEASE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a large boarding-house, and eating-room attached, doing a good business, for sale cheap; or exchange part cash, and part in lumber or land, in suburban towns. Call and examine at 758 State-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP. IS IN GOOD RUNNING order, and doing a splendid business. Apply at No. 129 West Madison-st.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE OF A NEW FLOURING and feed mill for sale, located on railroad, 90 miles from Chicago, in a good grain district. Will trade for Chicago property. A large grain-buying business can be done. Apply to AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

RARE CHANCE—STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, and fancy goods, in a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants; stock new and fresh; doing cash business of over $20,000 yearly; terms easy. SHANNON & CANFIELD, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, OR THE FIXTURES alone, for sale. Apply at 73 East Kinzie-st.

THE BOSTON CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., together with 6 years' lease of building, boiler, engine, shafting, pulleys, horse, wagon, harness, and all fixtures, with patent for Chicago or State of Illinois, for sale or exchange. Have done a cash business of $3,900 from 28th of March up to 23d of August. Will sell or take partner. Call from 7 to 9 or 4 to 6. A. N. HANKINSON.

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE HALF-INTEREST IN a well-established manufacturing and wholesale and retail business; good opening for a business man; no other need apply. Address J. FRANK, Tribune office.

$4,000 CASH WILL BUY A FINE BILLIARD parlor centrally located, bar, tables, and fixtures complete, doing a paying business; this is a chance for investment rarely offered; reason for selling, other business. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — 50 CENT SAMPLES TO country free. We offer the best selling goods in America. Employment steady and honorable for men and women. A chance for either sex to clear $15 to $75 a week on $10 to $40 capital. MERRILL & CO., 161 East Randolph-st., Room 15.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A FINE BRICK residence, corner Wheeler and Keeney-avs.; a fine brick residence, corner Judson and Keeney-avs.; both houses are arranged for hot and cold water throughout. Two fine frame houses on Chicago-av. Three fine frame houses on Hinman-av. Two elegant houses on Judson-av. Two elegant frame houses on Wheeler-av. One fine frame house on Congress-av. Two fine elegant houses on Arnold-av. Two fine frame houses on River-av. These houses are built from model plans, all different. We have constructed them under our own supervision, and they have been built since the large decline in building material. All have fine brick cellars, excellent sewerage, fine water, and are all arranged for gas. We are assured that we can suit any one wishing a good home. Fine churches and schools make this a most desirable location. Our property is near the depot and the lake shore, and its location cannot be surpassed. We offer houses and lots on very liberal terms to those desiring to purchase, and promise a large advance in value. Go out with us and see for yourselves. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENTS IN suburban lots, blocks, or acres can be made with B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, No. 122 LaSalle-st., who are offering the choicest locations at Morgan Park and Washington Heights at the very lowest prices and on the most liberal terms. They offer to purchasers the rare opportunity of selecting their own plans for a dwelling, which will be erected upon property sold them, and the whole divided into forty-eight equal monthly payments, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, thus bringing it within reach of persons of moderate income to secure a nice home. They further offer to present to any person or persons a clear warranty title to a splendid residence lot, provided they erect thereon immediately a neat, 6-room cottage or 1½-story Gothic house, this offer to cover six lots, two in each of three blocks, near Morgan-av. station, main line Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Call and see them. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, with half an acre of ground, situated on one of the most desirable corners, with extensive lake-shore view, and other perspectives, within 3 minutes' walk of stations, churches, schools, and stores; 2-story brick house, with Mansard roof, and commodious and dry cellar, gas, large street-sewer, rain and good well water. Fine and flourishing shrubbery, trees, etc. Owner is going East, and must dispose of property. For terms and price, address V 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY advertised in the "Evanston Index." Don't buy until you have written, sending stamp, for the "INDEX," Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE ACRE-BLOCKS AT WASHINGTON Heights; the best bargains at the Heights. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES FIVE MILES FROM CITY limits on line of new Northern Pacific Railroad; very low. Also 20 acres and two 10-acre blocks on St. Paul Railroad, south of Fullerton-av. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON LINE of D. & V. Railroad:
160 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec 18, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
80 acres in Sec 25, 37, 13, opposite Morgan Park.
80 acres in Sec 24, 37, 13, fronting Western-av., ridge and grove.
80 acres in Sec 27, 37, 13.
10 acres in Sec 20, 37, 14, near C. & R. I. Railroad.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from the Court-House; commutation fare, 6½ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid, and trees set out over the entire property; artesian well superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Parties looking for homes would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing. Price of lots from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House, 35 minutes' ride, lots on Madison and Linden-avs., within one block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded. Sixteen trains daily furnish easy access to and from the city. This property is within 3 blocks of the South Park. Price of lots, from $400 to $600, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN GLENCOE, new subdivision, 3 blocks from depot. A very few more choice grove lots, 50x172 feet, will be sold at the low price of $7 per front foot. These lots are 75 feet above Lake Michigan, have well graded streets, good sidewalks and fences. Terms easy, monthly or yearly. Come and see them free any week-day. CULVER & JOHNSON, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHLY payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE OF 10 rooms, with lot on Central Park-av., at Lawndale. House will be finished Oct. 1; will be sold for $5,000 if taken at once. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, 6 ACRES, 2½ ACRES, NEAR Douglas Park, a good bargain in each piece. 100 desirable lots at Lawndale. Lots on Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts., east of Central Park. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts., in Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—BEAUTIFUL lots 50x152 feet, $500 to $800 each; two half-acre lots each with 108 feet of frontage upon good street directly opposite depot, $800 each. The latter are worthy of special attention.
Ravenswood—Neat dwelling, and lot 60 feet; $3,800, one-third cash. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CENTRAL PART, four choice homes; prices, $3,500, $7,000, $10,000, $35,000, easy terms; also some choice building lots, gas and water. Address AVENUE, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 50 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston to those who will build, and 7 houses and cottages for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—8¾ ACRES WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF the depot at Hawthorne, first station beyond the limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R., the most beautiful subdivision outside the city, $2,100 per acre. Small payment down, balance 3 and 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of owner at Allen, Coryell & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. F. S. ROUNDS.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TEN ACRES SUITABLE for subdivision, or to sell in a body, at Washington Heights, near new improvements on the hill, south and east front on Spring-st. and Western-av. The best bargain in the market. H. H. HONORE, JR., Room 3, Honore Block.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SEC. 18, 37, 13, grove and prairie.; 80 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13, opposite Morgan Park; 40 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13, by C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers & Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM NEAR DUNTON, COOK County. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRE PROPERTY south and west of the city. H. J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ADJOINING NORWOOD Park; 2 cottages on West Forty-eighth-st.; small payment down, balance on time; 4 5 acre blocks just west of C. & N. W. R. R. car shops, cheap; also, 4 acres in school Sec. 16, 39, 13; 166 feet on State-st., near Forty-sixth-st; also, lots and blocks on Madison, Washington, and Lake-sts., opposite C. & N. W. R. R. car works. GILBERT & SNOW, 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—8 5-ACRE BLOCKS IN GROVE ON the ridge, Atwood's Addition to Washington Heights, at a bargain. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, LOTS ON SIXTY-SECOND and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace; easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS AT AUSTIN IN CHOICE lots, and 12-room house and large lot; all near depot. WM. H. CLARKE, 146 LaSalle-st., basement, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR BOULEVARD, about 300 feet very cheap, easy terms. WM. H. CLARKE, 146 LaSalle-st., Otis Block, basement.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD — CHOICE BUILDING lots in this fine suburb on very easy terms. Several first-class residences; terms unusually easy; only $1,000 down; also a five acre tract, choice property. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL IMPROVED farm near Norwood Park and Canfield, or would sell the north half, which will soon be ready for subdivision; parties will be shown the property free of expense. Apply to F. M. FOX & CO., Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—9¼ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, corner of Western-av. and Wilcox-st.; the highest and most beautiful corner on the hill; near the new Female College; offered at a bargain for a few days. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 40 ACRES ON CALUMET, AT South Chicago, at $300; also 5 or 20 acres at Rogers' Park, at $700 per acre. Address J H H (owner), Anderson's Hotel.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY A FINE HOUSE OF 12 rooms and large lot, one block from the depot at Palatine. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—HOUSES well built and in pleasant locations, for sale on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, WELL-BUILT NEW house at Winnetka; 10 rooms, 2 bay-windows, pressed brick basement, on splendid lot, 100x177 feet, east front, on the ridge, for $4,200; easy terms. This is a bargain. J. T. DALE, Room 2 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—IN THE GROVE AT THE DEPOT, ENGLEWOOD, 28x240 feet; fine for 2 houses; will sell regardless of price; small amount of cash. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT HOUSE of 10 rooms on Sixty-second-st.; terms easy; price low. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE lots, 50 feet front, and from 150 to 190 feet deep, for from $600 to $800 each. Blocks of from 5 to 9 acres on special terms to men who will build. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks for $275 to $375, in $10 monthly payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. P. THAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL PIECES OF ACRE PROPERTY south of Fifty-seventh-st.; must be bargains; 5 to 80 acres; suitable for subdivision. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT FOR CASH; ALSO, one in exchange for lots, or stock of fine jewelry, all solid gold; price not to exceed $10,000. SCHIELDS, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — RESIDENCE ON WABASH - AV., south of Twelfth-st, worth about $15,000, for which acre property and some cash will be given. HENRY WALLER, JR., Room 4, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY without children, a comfortable house of 6 or 7 rooms, in good location on the West Side. Call or address J. E. POOLE, 59 and 61 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY TWO BRICK HOUSES, WITH stables, on North Side, east of Clark-st., or North LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av. Prefer to see owners. Apply at Room 4, Kendall Block.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY, IN OR NEAR Chicago. Owners willing to sell cheap may give description and address R 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD SUBDIVISION that will retail well. Give location and price, and address D 10, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN OF NORTHERN birth, good education, refinement, and temperate habits, who cannot leave his business, would be pleased to correspond with northern girls of refinement, under 26, with a view to getting a wife to preside over his home. Respondents will please send picture, giving age, height, and full description. Address GEO. N., Box 673, Galveston, Texas.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—MY HOUSE, 922 SOUTH DEARBORN-st., has six rooms, pantry, closets, etc., furnished complete, with use of barn; $40 per month. Or will sell furniture cheap, on installments if desired. Inquire at 25 and 27 River-st., or of J. W. GOULD, U. S. Hotel, Thirty-first and Cottage Grove-av., from 6 to 8 a. m., and 6 to 10 p. m.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, NO. 34 THIRTY-SEVENTH-st., near Ellis-av., in good repair; very low rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.; 81 Vincennes-av. after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO-story and basement stone front; carpets and some furniture for sale on monthly payments. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, HARD wood finish and bath-room. 331 South Morgan-st. Inquire at 406 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—AT 25 JOHNSON-PLACE, A 2-STORY and basement brick house. 10 rooms, besides closets, pantry, etc., all modern improvements, and only $50 per month. Inquire at 27 Johnson-place, or 762 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 50 foot front by 200 feet deep. Best of reference required. Inquire at 473 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—37 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 8-ROOM house, modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on premises before 9 in morning or after 6 in evening, or any time of BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—BY R. M. OUTHET & CO., 131 EAST Madison-st.; Houses and stores in all parts of the city; low rates to good tenants.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 630 Cottage Grove-av, near Douglas-place, 10 rooms, water, &c.; large yard, shade trees, &c. Rent $40 per month. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, GAS AND water in both stories; rent, $30 per mouth. Inquire of W. H. EMERSON, northeast corner (paint shop) Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING 10 ROOMS, closets, pantries, and bath-room; also a small house 16x20, suitable for a gardener or coachman, and barn for two horses, one acre of ground, located on Larrabee-st., near Fullerton-av., west front, all for $900 per annum; or will be sold reasonable; the best of references required from renters. Address COTTAGE, Carrier No. 8, station.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE 183 SOUTH Leavitt-st., modern improvements, fine neighborhood; references required. Apply 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—SEPT. 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, NINE rooms, and stable, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; family without children preferred. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NEW GOTHIC HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath, &c. $50. Address L 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—398 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 2-STORY brick dwelling, 10 rooms. T. E. PATTERSON, 45 Michigan-av., Room 2.

TO RENT—AT 86 SOUTH GREEN-ST., 9 ROOMS, first floor, $38 per month; 4 rooms 106 Quincy-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts., and west of Desplaines, $14 per month.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN NICE ORDER, handy to cars, business, school, and churches. Inquire at VAMAY'S, 344 or 376 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 6 TO 12 rooms, $20 to $80, North, South, and West Side. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO RENT—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, A FURNISHED house, first-class in every respect, and a good brick barn, north of Twenty-second-st. Rent, $2,500 a year. Call or address 990 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WEST SIDE, about $60 per month, and furniture for sale for about $800, including bedding and linen, all ready to step into. Address D 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 112 SOUTH GREEN-ST., 9 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water; carpets for sale.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., north of Twelfth-st., and near the Exposition building; 12 rooms, modern improvements, good barn, and carriage-house. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS ON HARMON-COURT FOR housekeeping. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND FOUR CLOSETS, 349 North Franklin-st., one block and a half from street cars.

TO RENT—157 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR BOARD of Trade, elegantly furnished rooms, cheap. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT suite; also a large room, either with or without board. Call at 81 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 146 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, NEW unfurnished rooms to gents, or ladies with references, second and third floors; gas, water, and water-closets on each floor. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—TO LADIES OR MARRIED COUPLE, 2 or 3 unfurnished front rooms in a private family. No. 483 Michigan-av.; best of references required.

TO RENT—A NEAT FURNISHED FRONT BED-room for single gentleman, at 633 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, all first-class. 41 Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, $25; 3 rooms, $15; also, cottage of 4 rooms, $25; all on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park; all in good repair. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or on suite, at 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court. Inquire at Room 11.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FROM $12 TO $20 per month, at Republic Buildings, 159 LaSalle-st. Apply at Room 81, via elevator.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE AT NO. 347 Catherine-st. Water in kitchen.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 34 Sixteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS IN BLOCK corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 155 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HALF OF THE STORE AND basement of 182 South Water-st. Inquire above.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, NO. 12 MILWAUKEE-av. Also, store on West Kinzie-st. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Halsted-st. Inquire of TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LOFTS ON STATE-ST., opposite the Palmer House, cheap. Inquire of B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO FINE LOFTS, WITH STEAM elevator and power, if wanted, forty feet wide, together; suitable for jobbing business, manufacturing, or storage; location central; good tenants can secure extremely low rent. WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO., Dealers in Iron Pipe, Steam Pumps, &c., 243 and 245 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, WITH ENGINE, boiler, and line shafting; to rent to a responsible party at a low figure. Come and see at 39 North Union-st., near Lake. G. W. SIMPSON.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF 383 SOUTH State-st. Inquire at 381 South State-st., up-stairs, by A. CANDLER.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Randolph and Monroe, a small store or part of a dry or fancy goods store, for the sale of kid gloves by an Eastern importing house. Address S M M, Room 20 Matteson House, Chicago.

WANTED — TO RENT — A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, with gas and modern conveniences. Would buy furniture. Prompt pay, and first-class references. Must be on West Side and near Union Park. Address E 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, OR two rooms en suite, furnished or unfurnished, in the vicinity of the Clifton or Gardner House. Address P 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH OF TWENTY-sixth-st. and east of State, a neat cottage, with water and gas, by first-class tenant of small family. Apply or address (stating rent) 64 and 66 Wabash-av., corner Randolph.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE SIXTY CUSTOMERS waiting for first-class cottages, 5 to 10 rooms, $25 to $40; also few boarding-houses, South or West Side; send me description of your idle property; I can rent it at once. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT A NUMBER OF cottages and houses to rent to first-class tenants. Please send them in at once. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, within one mile of Custom-House. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CARPETS FOR SALE—LARGE MOQUET, 85 yards, as good as new, at Carpet-Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED, new rolls, $3 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6; everything warranted. H. S. THAYER & CO., 83 West Washington-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS, at lowest cash prices. Chamber sets, parlor suits, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, etc. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—30 YARDS BRUSSELS CARPET, choice pattern; also, sideboard, sofa, and two marble-top tables, all new. Address K 32, Tribune office.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all, new and elaborate designs, seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store, occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead when closed, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed; sold on installments. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN RETURNING TO ENGLAND for a short time will undertake commissions in Liverpool, Manchester, or London. Address O 58, Tribune office.

ALL OUR CREDITORS OF THE SOUTH CHICAGO Turner Hall Building are urgently invited to call at the building site, on Twenty-second-st., on Monday, Sept. 1, at 3 p. m. HOLMBERG & WEGNER, WEILLER & NASS, Contractors.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

M. MORRIS, PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT of public and private buildings, having just completed the L. S. & M. S., and C., R. I. & P. new depot, I am now ready for anything that may offer itself. Will take work on the usual percentage, and give it my own personal supervision. Address M. MORRIS, Room 12, C., R. I. & P. new depot.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS—I WISH TO DUPLICATE A house adjoining one now occupied (2 stories and basement) for which I will pay first-class acre suburban unincumbered property at cash value. Address P. O. Box 378.

WANTED—A DOUBLE OFFICE TABLE-DESK, OR two single desks, in good order, at Room 13, No. 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—MORE IMMIGRANTS FOR COLORADO homesteads; a party will start next Monday; an early arrival will be advantageous to those going. GREEN BROS., Agents, 104 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A BOY AS CLERK IN A REAL ESTATE office, one who is somewhat acquainted with the business, lives at home, and well acquainted with the city; salary small. Address, with references, C 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSINESS, AN intelligent boy about 15 years old. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary required, G 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN FOR A RETAIL store in Northern Illinois. Must be thoroughly experienced. One who has learned the business in England or Canada, and a young man, preferred. Address DRY GOODS, care of N. H. W. J. V. FARWELL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN; ONE thoroughly acquainted with the bedding business. Apply at 197 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED, AND COMPETENT bookkeeper. Apply at 133 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A dry and fancy goods store; must speak German, and with best references; no others need to call, at 217 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG CLERK WHO understands city trade. Address P 23, Tribune office, with references.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO WOODWORKERS at Clinton, Iowa, one for bodies and gear-work, one for repairing on light and heavy work. J. H. FLANAGAN, Clinton, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD CONFECTIONER ON STARCH work, at 80 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLUMBER AT 489 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. GOOD wages and steady employment. Apply at 503 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SIGN PAINTER TO TAKE A SEWING machine in exchange for painting several signs. DAVID C. COOK, 128 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CAKE-BAKER AND CONFECTIONER; none but sober and industrious men need apply. J. H. MANDEVILLE, Domestic Bakery, 124, 126, and 128 Twenty-second-st., corner Michigan-av.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE FINISHER. Apply at southeast corner Van Buren and Clinton-sts., immediately.

WANTED—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A GOOD OPERATOR for a short time. Inquire for J L L, at R. P. Appleby's, 180 and 182 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS CAPABLE of doing the trimmings on a first-class house, who desire to purchase a lot at cash figures in Evanston. I will pay such parties fair wages till December, and perhaps longer, and will pay half cash, balance turn towards a lot, and give long time for payment of lot. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

WANTED—A GOOD DOOR AND SASH SMOOTHER at FULLAM & CO.'S, Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

WANTED—BY NEWTON WAGON COMPANY, Batavia, Ill., two or three wagon painters and stripers. Apply at factory, or at 16 South Jefferson-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER FOR finishing fine light work. A good workman of good habits can have steady work in Ottawa, Ill. Inquire of BONTON, SMITH & CO., 7 and 9 Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MACHINE HANDS TO run wood working machinery. Apply at office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT 183 Eighteenth-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR CHICAGO & Pacific Railroad; 200 station men. Company pay; free fare; 6 saw-mill hands. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—75 BOYS FROM 13 TO 22 YEARS OF age, to work in Western Bent Wooden-Ware Factory, at Casco, Wis.; wages from $30 to $40 per month; steady work. Also, 150 coal miners for Indiana, at $4 per day; 200 laborers at $2 per day; free fare; company work. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO., Agents.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ILLINOIS, to go out Monday morning at 9 o'clock; 50 for sawmills and coal mines; 10 carpenters. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2.00 PER day; also men for coal-mines, brick-yards, stone-quarries, choppers, saw-mills, farms, &c. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st. and 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, ON TOLEDO WATER-Works; steady employment at $2 per day; pay every Monday; board cheap. PETERSON & WALKER, Contractors, Office 92 Water-st., Toledo, O.

WANTED—BOY—AN ACTIVE, HONEST AND capable boy can find employment in a commission tea house. Address in hand writing of applicant, C 37 Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIANO-PLAYER AT NO. 471 SOUTH Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; good business, good pay.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN MAKE himself generally useful in a paper house. Inquire between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning at 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN TO CLEAN windows, etc. Apply at BROWN'S, Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—NEAT OFFICE BOY, AT $3 PER week. Call at Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—5 MEN OF FIRST-CLASS ABILITY, from 28 to 35 years of age, to travel for us; to the right men a liberal salary will be paid, and increased as they become acquainted with the business; it will be permanent; best of references required; no commercial travelers need apply. Address at once JAS. WILLIAMS & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 TO 15 YOUNG men for the city; those with $3 to $10 capital preferred. Apply 9 to 11 a. m., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—2 WAITERS, AT REPUBLIC Dining Rooms, 159 LaSalle-st. fifth floor, via elevator.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO SELL LIGHT GOODS. One without experience taken, on salary or commission. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; a German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age. Call at 1168 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also, a second girl. No Irish wanted. Apply after 10 o'clock Saturday, at 797 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; work very light. Apply at 43 May-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 326 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SWEDE, OR GERMAN girl for general housework in a family of three; must cook, wash, and iron well and have good recommendations. Call this morning at 876½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; one who understands washing and ironing. Apply at 155 Archer-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at No. 50 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK. Also, a second girl, at 200 Ashland-av. The best of references required.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS AND ONE laundry girl, at the HANCOCK HOUSE, Nos. 95 and 97 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN preferred. Call at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—AT THE WABASH HOUSE, 318 AND 320 Wabash-av., two first-class dining room girls, and one chamber-maid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK IN a small family. 76 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS TO DO GENERAL WORK IN a boarding house in the country, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply to 505 Washington-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS COOK; ROBINSON House, 193 East Lake-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER FOR THE season. Address, with terms, DUNHAM & HOYT, Bloomington, Ill., Box 500.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS TO SEW ON PANTS, at 288 West Chicago-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL 12 OR 15 YEARS OLD to take charge of children; good reference required. Call at 773 West Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MRS. PALMER, ROOM 18, 164 EAST Randolph-st., can give ladies in city and country a rare chance to make $3 to $7 a day, selling her fast-selling goods. Apply from 9 to 12, or write.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A YOUNG HEIFER, SPOTTED RED and white, and blind of one eye. The owner can have it by proving property, at 91 Garibaldi-st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING VALUABLE papers and some money, which the finder can have by returning papers to R. H. EBERHARD, 29 Canal-st.

LOST—AUG. 27, A GOLD-MOUNTED MEERSCHAUM pipe. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at the Attrition Flouring Mills, 300 South Clark-st., and no questions asked.

LOST—HORSE AND BUGGY, ON THE 12TH DAY of August; horse is a sorrel, 8 years old, 15 hands high, light mane and tail, sore on the back, weight 900 lbs.; top-buggy, square box, painted black; red running-gear, with gold stripes. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the recovery of the above property, at No. 129 East Kinzie-st.

STOLEN—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, A SORREL horse, about 8 years old, black spot under the mane; newly shod. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to 293 Halsted-st. THOMAS LYONS.

$10 REWARD—STOLEN—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, Aug. 23, on Ogden-av., near Douglas Park, a butcher-wagon, red box, yellow gear-work, half-spring, hind spring broke. Return to HENRY HAMSON, Lawndale.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale business, either a silent or an active partner; capital required from $8,000 to $10,000. Address T 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 OR MORE, TO enlarge grocery store doing cash business on one of the best corners on South Side; rent nearly free, long lease, cheap. Will give any one meaning business one week's trial; must have help. P 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 IN A LIGHT AND pleasant business, paying from $5 to $15 a day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT and bar, to replace one retiring. V 81, Tribune office

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR business manager, by an experienced accountant who has had control of one of the largest houses in the city, and can furnish best of city references as to ability and integrity. Address E P H, 136 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some responsible business; can loan his employer $500 or $600 if necessary; grocery business preferred. Address O 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN, in any respectable business as shipping clerk or assistant. Can furnish the best of reference. Address G 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG YOUNG man (Scandinavian) in a wholesale grocery house, 6 years' experience, speaks good English and German. Address P 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (COMPETENT) wishes to engage with a grocery or commission house, or to travel, south and southwest, or sell grocers' sundries. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM pantaloon cutter; will trim if necessary. Address L 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAKE BAKER, has had four years' experience. Address JOHN KONNING, 418 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG BOY 18 years old, in a private family, to take care of horses and carriages, and is willing to work; the best of references given. Address 298 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN, as coachman or teamster; understands the care of carriages and horses; is willing to make himself useful around the house. NELSON, 12 Hobart-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, in a first-class private family; truly understands the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best of city references. Address D 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the East, as barkeeper, or would take charge of a bar-room in some first-class house or hotel, or would make himself useful in any capacity where the services of a competent person would be required, who understands all branches concerning hotels. Address L 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN IN wholesale house; wages not so much of an object as steady employment. Is not afraid of work. Address W 23, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse-girl in a private family. Call or address 1236 Prairie-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST girl, to take care of children; desires a home more than large wages; good recommendations. Call at 127 DeKoven-st. MARY MEAGHER.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; REFERENCES furnished. Inquire at 1168 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO second work. Apply at 163 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a nice private family by a competent Protestant woman. Best of references. Call at 1056 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress, or second work and sewing, in a private family. First-class reference. Address O 34, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Norwegian girl, who possesses a Wheeler & Wilson's new sewing machine, and is also capable of using it very well, and knows a good deal of dressmaking, in an American family as seamstress; would be willing to assist in upstairs or housework; object, a good home. Address by letter, for one week, H, 185 West Blackhawk-st., city.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—MISS EMILY HEWSON, Professional Nurse, 238 Calumet-av. All chronic diseases a specialty.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO THOROUGHLY understands hotel housekeeping, as housekeeper in some first-class hotel; city or country; the best of references given. Address M 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE East, as housekeeper or seamstress in some first-class home or hotel, where the services of a thoroughly competent person would be wanted. Address F 86, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY qualified to give instruction in the English branches and music, in a school or family; satisfactory references will be given and required. Address M. P., Box 1813, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY having a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, as teacher in a commercial school, or as bookkeeper, copyist, or clerk; best of references. Address MISS L. E. DAHL, 276 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY SPEAKING French, German, and English, as saleswoman, housekeeper, nurse, or any other situation a lady can occupy; would prefer to go into the country. Address 144 Ontario-st.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes secured by mortgages and collaterals, having short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST KNICKERBOCKER, HOME, Great Western, Illinois Mutual, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 131 East Madison-st., Room 7.

I HAVE $15,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM OR DIVIDED, on first-class real estate, at 10 per cent. Address HOWARD, 201 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS IN sums of $5,000 and upwards on real estate in and near Chicago, at 9 and 10 per cent. F. C. TAYLOR, Room 6 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit; good purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT 9 AND 10 PER CENT ON city real estate. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE, on city real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 CAPITAL TO CARRY on a business paying large profits. Business well established. Reference will be given to some of the most prominent gentlemen of this city. Address C 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS, FROM FIRST hands. Security, $60,000 of unincumbered unimproved property on the avenues south of the city. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

$500. $1,200, AND $1,800 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

$5,000 TO LOAN 10 PER CENT ON PROPERTY inside city limits, worth $15,000. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 La Salle-st.

$10,000 WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, on two brick buildings on East Madison-st., now rented for $11,400. Good commission paid. Address B 18, Tribune office.

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 AND over, for five years, at 10 per cent; 2 per cent commission. No extra charges. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 15 and 16.

$40,000 CASH IN HAND AT 9 OR 10 PER CENT interest, in one sum, on inside business property; wide margin required; must be closed this week; also, $5,500. Address O 86, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO $5,000. TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000, for long or short time. Purchase money notes wanted. 182 Clark-st., H. LOWY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AND WE CAN SELL HORSES FOR ALL THEY are worth. The demand is lively. Room at 10 o'clock this morning for 50 more sale horses. Just received a saddle horse that can't be beat. Can sell all the second-hand buggies and express wagons in Chicago in one week. Try us, will you, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., CORNER of State, has just received three good driving-horses from the country; will be sold cheap. Also for sale, on time, a good hack, horses, and harness. Come quick.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE CARRIAGE-horses, blood bays, 16¼ hands high, 5 years old, weight 2,400 lbs; also a nice single or double-driver, at West Lake-st. Stables, Nos. 268 and 270. BRENICK & BROWN.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF MATCHED BLACK CARRIAGE horses, well used to the city. Address H Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LIGHT CARRIAGE TEAM and harness. Horses young and warranted. Apply at 357 West Indiana-st.

HORSES TRAVEL EASIER, FASTER, AND more natural with the Goodenough Shoe. It also prevents all diseases of the foot. Parties can have their horses carefully shod at 121 Michigan-av., 169 Twenty-first-st., near State-st., 828 Lake-st.; also, at P. O. & B. Co.'s shop, Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Sold by keg or ton at N. Y. factory prices. BRAYTON, KING & CO., 121 Michigan-av.

J. A. ISLE, HARNESSMAKER, 469 STATE-ST. Harness of every description on hand and made to order. Work warranted.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEW TOP BUGGY AS A payment towards Evanston property that has advanced 25 per cent per annum for the last five years. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A ONE-HORSE DELIVERY WAGON, extra wide body, and style of furniture wagons. Address, with cash price, REED JONES & CO., Joliet, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR DESIRABLE IMPROVED farms, worth in the aggregate $25,000, within 50 miles of Chicago, with one depot, for improved city property, business or residence. Address M 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS NEAR THE HYDE PARK Depot.
Lots on South Park-av., north of city limits, for cash and improved property.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—6-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT ON Harrison-st., renting for $35 per month, for vacant lots on West Side. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LUMBER IN EXCHANGE FOR EITHER a Singer, Howe, or Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; style to suit. Address DAVID C. COOK, 128 East Kinzie-st.

MUSICAL.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR sale cheap for cash or monthly payments. Call at 227 Warren-av., Saturday afternoon, and examine.

A VERY FINE 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VALUED AT $800, will be sold low if taken at once. Can be seen at 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

$100 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD PIANO AND stool; two pianos to rent; at 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WANTED—INTELLIGENCE OF MRS. REBECCA Swift; write or call at 131 East Kinzie-st. BROTHER.

FOREIGN.

The London "Times" on English and American Rivalry in the Iron Trade.

All Foreign Emigration Agents Ordered to Leave Germany.

Threat of the British Admiral to Fire upon Cartagena.

Nine Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion in Sweden.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Times* has an editorial on the iron question, the burden of which is that one of the finest markets that England ever possessed is being gradually closed to her, and her disasters in this direction are not yet ended. The United States is competing successfully for the control of the iron trade in Canada, South America, and the West Indies. That country contested under immense natural disadvantages, but has beaten England in spite of these. England cannot afford to idle and sleep away her time and waste her money in competing with thrifty, active, and intelligent nations. The *Times* thinks that much of the blame should fall upon the strikers and trades-unions.

A telegram from Liverpool announces the loss of the ship T. E. Lemon and a portion of her crew.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In the trial of the Tichborne claimant to-day a large number of witnesses from Wapping testified that the claimant was not Arthur Orton. Much excitement was created in the Court by the testimony of two witnesses, who swore that they had seen Orton and Castro together in Australia, and they identified the claimant as the person who went under the name of Castro.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A London letter says that at the approaching assemblage of German journalists, to be held at Hamburg, a German newspaper, which is about to be started at St. Louis, will be represented through a negro gentleman, its proprietor. He is well known as the only black journalist who has yet appeared on the continent of Europe.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Government has ordered the expulsion from the country of all emigration agents who fail to prove that they are German subjects.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—The Cartagena insurgents have liberated all the Carlist prisoners in that city. The Carlists in turn have liberated all the Communist prisoners who happen to fall into their hands. Many of the Communists who have been implicated in the recent excesses are fleeing to the Carlist lines and enlisting.

Gen. Campos has twenty-four Krupp guns in position before Cartagena.

Admiral Lobos is at Gibraltar with the squadron which recently attempted the bombardment of Cartagena.

TERPIGNAN, Aug. 29.—A few Spanish volunteers entered France, near Monga, in search of Carlists, but, upon the peasants congregating to resist their advance, soon recrossed the frontier.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—At the meeting of the majority of the Cortes to-day, it was resolved to suspend the session of the body from Sept. 1 till Nov. 3. It was also decided to pass a vote of confidence in the Ministry before taking a recess.

[*Herald cable.*]

CARTAGENA, Aug. 29.—Last night the Contreras Junta was deserted by Galnez, who has no confidence in the insurgent leaders.

The British Admiral Yelverton informs the rebels of his intention to move the vessels Vittoria and Almanza to Gibraltar.

At a meeting of the rebels, the majority decided to open fire from the forts in case the removal of the Spanish ships is attempted. The Admiral gives forty-eight hours' warning, and threatens to bombard Cartagena if the forts fire upon the ships.

MADRID, Aug. 29.—It is reported here that the Carlists are marching on Tafala.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29.—The boiler of the flax mill at Hilloroed, Sweden, exploded to-day with terrific force, destroying the mill and adjoining shops. There was no loss of life in the mill, owing to the absence of the workmen, but in other buildings nine persons were killed and large numbers injured. The King and Queen, who were at Fredensberg, a short distance from the scene of the explosion, hastened to the spot and directed measures for the relief of the wounded.

KHIVA.

[*Herald Special.*]

TASKKEND, Aug. 26.—Private letters report that an insurrection broke out in Khiva and Khokand during the absence of Gen. Kauffmann. Gen. Veereffken quelled the rebellion and destroyed Khiva. Khokand is quiet. Russian exactions have been levied on 600 leaders of the late movement. It is reported that Yakoob Beg is dead.

FIJI ISLANDS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Late advices from the Fiji Islands are to the effect that a rebellion has broken out, and that the rebels have murdered a number of white settlers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—M. Beule, Minister of the Interior, has sent a circular to the Prefects of Departments of France directing them to prohibit demonstrations on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—The international chess-match, in this city, was won by Steinetz; the second prize was won by Blackburn; third by Inderden, and fourth by Rosenthal.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Aug. 29.—The funeral of the Duke of Brunswick took place to-day with royal obsequies. The ceremonies were very imposing.

UTAH.

Mine Accident—Business Dull.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 29.—James Dewey, a miner in the Flagstaff Mine, Little Cottonwood, was killed by a cave of ore, yesterday, by a cave of timbers, in the Emma Mine. O. Stone and others were injured.

Business fearfully dull, and everybody grumbling.

The Cholera.

From the Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat, Aug. 28.

If we credit the reports of persons living between Carlinville and Litchfield, the cholera is still quite bad at the latter place. From three to six deaths per day are reported. We trust there is exaggeration in the rumors, but there is no doubt that there have been many deaths from it, and a large number of persons have left the place through fear of it. Among other names, we hear that of Miss Cummings as having died in four hours.

P. S.—Attorney McWilliams informs us that he knows of but eight deaths from so-called cholera in Litchfield up to Sunday morning.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet, Aug. 27.

Elder Haines, of this city, was summoned to Kansas, Edgar County, the fore part of last week, to preach the funeral of a deceased friend. He answered the summons, and there were three deaths there during his brief sojourn. The prevailing disease is flux. Among the deceased during the week are Dr. O. Q. Herrick, a leading physician of that section, who died suddenly Tuesday night, and Capt. J. W. Collins, the Postmaster. The latter died from wounds received in the War. Dr. Herrick was Surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Illinois regiment during the War. There have been nine deaths in Kansas within the last two weeks, which, considering that it is a village of only 1,000 or 1,200 population, shows considerably more than an average mortality in ordinary times.

Railroad News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A motion to continue the injunction preventing the Directors of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad from paying dividends to stockholders of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for a leased line from Franklin to St. Louis, was made to-day, and, after arguments, Judge Daniels reserved his decision.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—The new through railroad line from this city to Cleveland, via Columbus and Mt. Vernon, will be opened next Monday.

ATCHISON, Mo., Aug. 29.—This city to-day, by nearly an unanimous vote, agreed to take $100,000 of stock in the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company, that Company having agreed to build a bridge over the Missouri River at this point in case the amount of stock mentioned was subscribed. The success of the measure insures the completion of the bridge within twelve months, and then uniting the five railroad lines on this side of the river with the four lines on the opposite side.

THE BROOKLYN STEAL.

Order for the Arrest of Rodman—Sprague to Be Immediately Removed from the City Treasury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The *Tribune* publishes to-morrow an exclusive report of the frauds in Brooklyn, which have extended through many years, giving figures which show conclusively tha Sprague, Rodman, Mills, and others have been using about half a million of the city funds in their speculations. A defalcation in Sprague's office as City Treasurer has existed since 1870, and amounts to $531,333.15. A small defalcation of $60,000 existed in the sinking fund, but it was returned to the Trust Company, while suspended by Rodman in person. When asked why he did not arrest Rodman, the Receiver, Chauncey, said he did not dare to do so. A table showing the defalcations of Rodman at the end of each month, when his books were doctored, is published, by which it appeared that the ring used the money regularly. Rodman was the instrument of the ring, and stole very little on his own account.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The excitement regarding the deficit in the Brooklyn city securities continues. Rodman was not arrested, but it was stated at a late hour this afternoon that he was to be arrested forthwith. The measure is to be taken by the Corporation Counsel, acting in conjunction with the Mayor, and not by the City Treasury. Cortland Sprague is to be succeeded straightway by the appointment of another man to be City Treasurer, it being understood that Sprague does not desire to retain the position. Some prominent officials are of opinion that the arrest of Rodman will lead to startling disclosures.

The *Eagle* says editorially that for three years Rodman, a known defaulter of public funds, as alleged, is kept in charge of public money; for three years his first apparent defalcation is covered up. Every man is anxious to place the guilt where it belongs, but it is not possible to concentrate it upon Rodman, and give other men who have been closely connected with him credit for intelligence of the meanest order. It is rumored that a worthless check for $40,000 or $50,000, well known in Wall street as the Vansaun check, has found its way into the vaults of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and has hitherto been accounted as good as gold.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Early this evening a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Rodman, late Deputy Treasurer of Brooklyn, was issued by Judge Delmar and placed in the hands of Capt. Terry, of the police. Rodman was found at home, but although apparently sick was not confined to his bed. He was taken before Judge Delmar, but his counsel waived examination on any charge that might be preferred against Rodman, and offered to give bail for his appearance in any amount desired. His counsel also proffered a certificate of Dr. Watt to the effect that Rodman was seriously ill. The Judge declined accepting any bail, and Rodman was taken to the station-house. It is understood, however, that he will be allowed to go to his house in company with an officer. A rumor is current in Brooklyn to-night that a defalcation has been discovered in the office of Tax-Collector Burrows.

NEW YORK.

Workingmen's Troubles—Deery, the Billiardist, Shot.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The society laborers have refused to work with non-society men in the rebuilding of the burned factory at Hunter's Point, and the services of the police were necessary yesterday to protect the workers from the assaults of the strikers.

Members of the different Italian societies are taking steps to secure successful prosecution of their countrymen who may be engaged in the traffic of children.

Ex-Mayor Barker, of Detroit, has been elected an honorary member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. His yacht is building here, and is to be started West next week.

Charles Schultz, aged 54 years, last evening shot Mary Hornish, aged 26, who refused to marry him for the reason that he had a wife living, and then shot himself. It is believed that Schultz will die.

During a fight late last night in a West Thirty-seventh street liquor saloon, between John Sharkey and Michael Haggerty, the former was fatally stabbed. The two men have large families.

Michael Angelo McFarland, who spent $25,000 on the trial of his brother Daniel, for shooting Albert D. Richardson, died last evening in Bellevue Hospital. Having no friends, he will be buried in the Potter's field.

The *Times* says that there are thirty Catholic parochial schools in Brooklyn, with an attendance of over 16,000 pupils, and that the clergy are clamoring for more schools and pupils, their object being to break down the public-school system.

John Deery, the billiard expert, it is reported was shot on Tuesday evening, by a fellow-billiardist. It seems that Deery called for the payment of a small debt, which was refused. High words ensued, and John, having struck his debtor, was astonished by three shots, one of which took effect on his arm.

Comptroller Green, having allowed one John Cunningham to obtain a judgment against the city by default, and then refused to pay the judgment, the pictures in the Governor's room have been again placed under seizure by the Sheriff.

EDUCATIONAL.

Catholic Academy Closed at LaSalle.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 29.—St. Patrick's Academy, a flourishing school kept by the Catholic Brothers in this city for the last fourteen or fifteen years, has just been closed by the order of Father Anthony, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, because the Brothers failed to furnish teachers for the free Catholic school, a suitable edifice for which was erected in this city two years since. It is the intention of Father Anthony soon to reopen the academy as a school for mathematical and classical students, and also provide teachers for the free school aforesaid.

Kansas State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., Aug. 29.—The feature of our State Teachers' Association, at Ottawa, which adjourned to-day, has been the lecture of Prof. Harris, Superintendent of the City Schools of St. Louis. It was a masterly effort, and commanded the undivided attention of the Association. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, W. Crate, of Douglas County; Secretary, E. F. Robinson, of Cloud County; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. F. Snow, of the State University; Treasurer, J. W. Evans, of Shawnee County. Executive Committee, Prof. S. Wherrell, of the Leavenworth Normal School; Mr. Doran, and Mr. Donovan. Lawrence was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting of the Association.

Action of Expelled Members from the Cincinnati Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Freiberg and Workum, who were recently expelled from the Chamber of Commerce of this city for contempt of its authority, have made application to the courts for a writ of mandamus requiring the Board to restore them to the privileges of membership, on the ground that the Board neglected to take any action on the charges preferred against them, but proceeded, in the absence of Freiberg and Workum, and without notice to them, to pass resolutions of expulsion.

Michigan Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 29.—The Constitutional Commission has finished the informal reading of the Constitution. Among other important suggestions, was one looking to the limiting of legislative power to tax municipalities for their own improvement,—a question closely related to the park controversy in Detroit. The provision on special legislation in the latest Illinois Constitution was discussed and generally approved, and will probably be recommended. An amendment is likely to prevail, prohibiting the voting of municipal bonds in aid of railroads. In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, domestic and foreign railroad corporations are to be placed under the same restrictions,—foreign corporations now having the advantage. A provision relating to the condemnation of private property to public use is to be incorporated in the Constitution, there being none at present. It is suggested to extend the terms in the State Senate to six years, and classify members. Also, that municipalities be hereafter chartered under the General Incorporation act.

The Commission adjourned at noon, and will not meet for regular business until Tuesday next. There is a feeling against extended adjournments. The following standing committees have been appointed on the following subjects: Legislative Department Boundaries, Seat of Government, and Division of Powers of Government—Messrs. Upson, Divine, and Crouse. Judicial Department, Militia, and Miscellaneous—Messrs. Withey, Hatch, and Pond. Finance and Taxation, Salaries, and Exemptions—Messrs. Jerome, Mason, Upson, and Cutcheon. Corporations, Railroads, and Elections—Messrs. Meddaugh, Riley, Withey, Woodward, and Deveraux. Executive Department, State Officers, Counties and Townships, Impeachments, and Removals from Office—Missrs. Wells, Crane, and Woodward. Education and Supplies—Messrs. Willetts, Moffatt, and Riley. Arrangement, Classification, etc., of Constitution—Messrs. Pond, Hatch, Divine, Moffatt, and Crane.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Equalization Board—Letter from the Clerk of Cook County—Stock of Corporations Not Assessed in Most Counties—Testimony of Officers of the C. & A. Road Before the Railroad Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 29.—In the State Board of Equalization a letter was read from the County Clerk of Cook County, in reply to an inquiry that the Assessors of the county had failed to list and return to him the capital stock of any of the corporations in the county. This omission is not peculiar, however, to Cook County, for there is not more than one-fourth of the counties in the State where returns have been made of the assessment of the capital stock of corporations; and, without intending to do injustice to any of them, it is believed by those competent to judge that, in no single one of them, has all such stock to be found therein been assessed. Just what action the Board will take in the premises has not been developed.

In the Railroad Committee, Mr. Rufus Riniff, Superintendent of Cars, and Mr. John A. Jackson, Superintendent of Machinery, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, appeared in obedience to a summons, and testified as to the average cash value of the rolling-stock of the railroads in the State, except that passenger cars on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy should be placed a little higher. Your correspondent had an interview with these gentlemen subsequent to their appearance before the Committee, and obtained from them the figures and value which they had given the Committee. They are as follows: Locomotives, all classes, average cash value, $7,500; passenger-cars, all classes, average cash value, $2,800; sleeping and dining-cars, $10,000; express-cars, $550; baggage-cars, $850; horse-cars, $475; cattle-cars, $475; coal-cars, $405; platform-cars, $375; wrecking-cars, $900; pay-cars, $14,300; hand-cars, $25; all other kind of cars, $25.

R. P. Derrickson, of Cook County, was appointed a member of the Board of Equalization, vice Mr. Prosser, resigned.

The old settlers of Sangamon County having selected this day on which to hold their annual reunion, the intention, some time since expressed, that a general meeting of the Granges of the county would be held at Buffalo Heart Grove, was abandoned, save that a neighborhood picnic of a local Grange was held there to-day, at which nothing of general interest was done.

At the meeting of old settlers at Pleasant Plains, there assembled about 5,000 persons. The day was delightful, and the occasion was enjoyable and enjoyed. A reception speech was made by Mr. Slater. Ex-Gov. Palmer delivered the opening address, which was replete with anecdotes characteristic of the early times, and was felicitous throughout; and, judging by the roars of laughter, the audience caught the inspiration of the speech. He closed with a glowing tribute to the memories of the men and women of the early days. He was followed by D. L. Phillips and Col. J. H. Matheny, who entertained the audience with early reminiscences. The dinner was served in picnic style, and, by its abundance, no one would judge that the farmers were in any danger of starvation.

One of the features of the day was the number of ladies and gentlemen who seized the occasion to visit the home and tomb of Peter Cartwright, the pioneer of Methodism in Illinois and in the West. The house is well preserved and built in the miniature style, and the aged relict of Mr. Cartwright was on the ground to-day, and seemed to enjoy the exercises as well as the others. The spot chosen on which the meeting was held was consecrated nearly fifty years ago by Mr. Cartwright as a camp-meeting ground, and it has been used nearly every year since that time for a like purpose. The united ages of five of the oldest men on the ground, Maj. Iles, Benjamin Connor, A. Wilcox, Job Fletcher, and John Black, was 400 years, the oldest being 90 years old.

The Railroad Commissioners have their freight tariffs completed, and there is a general belief that they are such as that a number of roads will adopt them.

ST. LOUIS.

The Chief of Police Being Investigated—His Dismissal Probable.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—St. Louis is somewhat excited at present in regard to the vagaries of Chief of Police McDonough. More or less fault has been found with that officer's management for a year past, but the difficulty has only just now culminated. The Board of Police to-day commenced the examination of the charges, and, judging from the testimony already in, it will go hard with the officer before the business is over. Whatever may be the cause, the police of this city have been greatly praised for their efficiency. The Chief is exceedingly unpopular with the patrolmen, and they complain that the credit for discipline among them and the good order in the city should be accorded to themselves rather than to him. It is quite commonly asserted that Mr. William Lee, who preceded the present Chief in office, was a superior disciplinarian, and had worked the force up to the present high standard before he was suspended. The charges against Chief McDonough may be narrowed down to two—drunkenness and abuse of official authority. Other minor offenses will be alleged, but they will not be considered necessary. Many specific cases of drunkenness will be shown. In fact it is thought that there will be little difficulty in proving that the Chief was seriously under the influence of liquor for days and even weeks in succession. The refusal of bail for trivial offenses, in which there were personal reasons for the incarceration of prisoners odious to him, will be alleged, and it is thought substantiated without trouble. The time of the Police Commissioners to-day was principally occupied with the examination of witnesses in regard to the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of a woman named Carnivan, who lives on Myrtle street, directly opposite McDonough's residence. Mrs. Carnivan was rudely arrested a few nights ago by the Chief personally, hurried off to the station-house and left there for the night, with strict orders from the Chief not to allow any bail to be taken for her release. The charge placed against her name on the docket was using obscene, profane, and offensive language, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. She was tried before a jury consisting of what are called the solid business men of the city, and acquitted by a unanimous verdict, the jury not being out of the court-room more than two minutes. The testimony here to-day showed that the manner of Mrs. Carnivan's arrest was unwarrantable, rough, and unbecoming an officer. Two women had during the evening of the day in question drove up to the door of Mrs. Carnivan's house, staid there awhile, and then gone away. A few impolite words passed between Mrs. Carnivan and Mrs. McDonough. When the Chief came, his wife told her supposed grievances, and he at once went to the rooms of Mrs. Carnivan and her husband, charged them with receiving visits from prostitutes, and disturbing the peace, and ended up by arresting her. Mrs. Carnivan was in bed when he came in, and he remained in the room while she was dressing. The same conduct was repeated in the room of the servant-girl. He roughly pulled aside the musquito-bar, ordered her to get up, and did not leave her until she was completely attired. Mrs. Carnivan was confined during the night in a cell with over a dozen white and colored prostitutes. The servant girl was detained until morning at the Chief's room at the Four Courts, and told that if she did not testify against Mrs. Carnivan she would be sent to the work-house. The girl being a German, and not able to speak English perfectly, was greatly terrified. The conduct of McDonough during the time of the arrest was coarse, brutal, and arbitrary. The evidence afterwards adduced showed that there had been no breach of the peace, and that all he had done was perfectly justifiable. It will be further shown before the Commissioners that the Chief passed his official authority to obtain railroad passes for persons not entitled to them.

The examination will probably continue a week.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS—ABANDONMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—On Monday next, the through Chicago and Western mails will be sent from here over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, instead of by the Pennsylvania Central, as at present. This route permits the mails to be delayed three hours longer here, while they will arrive in Chicago in time for the same distribution. This route has the additional advantage that the mails throughout the entire distance will be in a postal-car, under the charge of Post-Office Agents, and will only need to be transferred once,—at Cincinnati. The postal-car facilities of this road will also enable the clerks to distribte the mails for the Northwest before they reach Chicago, thus saving from twelve to twenty-four hours in the dispatching of all Northwestern mail matter beyond Chicago. The mails have heretofore been sent over the Pennsylvania Central Road, subject to transfer at Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, and have not been in charge of agents of the Post-Office Department, but were sent as ordinary baggage is sent. The consequence has been that all the Northwestern matter was required to be distributed after reaching Chicago, causing the delay which will now be avoided. It is understood that the International Postal Convention, which was to have been held in Berne, Switzerland, during the month, has been abandoned on account of the impossibility of securing any possible basis by which cheap and uniform international postage could be obtained. The English Post-Office gave the matter very little encouragement, and the French Government absolutely refused to change its standard of single-letter postage from one-third to one-half an ounce,—an irregularity in the standard which would have prevented the successful working of internal treaties.

TO BE PROSECUTED.

Bryce McClellan, the clerk who was permitted to resign from the railway service a few days ago, under very suspicious circumstances, is not likely to escape criminal prosecution from individuals outside of the Post-Office Department. It is stated that a banker in Cumberland, Penn., who missed the coupons of $2,000 in Union Pacific Bonds from the mails, has traced these coupons to the possession of McClellan, who, it is charged, got them cashed at Jay Cooke & Co.'s, in New York City. It is stated that the evidence in the matter is very positive, and that the prosecution will not be delayed. Young McClellan is known to have accumulated considerable property within the past few years, and has been a member in good standing of the Young Men's Christian Association.

REWARDED FOR HIS SERVICES.

It has come out that ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, known as Hangman Foote, who has recently so severely denounced most of the Southern leaders, in his published reminiscences, is to be rewarded for attacking his old friends by a prominent mission to Central America.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

The report of the Board of Investigation into the Wawasset disaster has been returned to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. The Secretary has declined to make known the contents of the report until after he has approved it. It is understood, however, that the engineer will lose his license, and the officers who had no license receive severe censure, and be recommended to the very light punishment provided by the law.

IMPORTANT TREASURY ORDER.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed an important order to be sent to Collectors of Customs at all ports in the United States, instructing them that agents of principals can no longer be permitted to represent their principals in entering imported merchandise, except in cases where the principals are absent from the port, which fact must be certified by affidavit.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

GOODS NOT TO BE ENTERED BY PROXY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs throughout the country directing that agents and attorneys shall not be permitted to make entry of imported goods unless upon filing the affidavit with the Collector that the principal is too sick to be present at the Custom-House, or is absent from the country.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Earlville Races.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—This place is crowded to overflowing with visitors to the races. There can be no doubt but that the 1873 meeting of the Earl Park Association will be a complete success, nothing having been left undone on the part of the managers to make it so. The people seem to appreciate the efforts of the Association more this year than they have heretofore done.

In the match running race, mile dash, Bonny Doon and Wild-Eyed, run with $20 a side, Bonny Doon was the winner by thirty lengths. Time, 2 minutes.

In the running race, three-quarter mile dash, Keno, Sleepy Abe, Prince, and John A. Logan were entered. Keno won the race in 1:23½; Logan second; Prince third, and Sleepy Abe fourth.

In the trotting race for horses that never beat 3:20, the following horses were entered: Belle Golddust, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Bill Woful, LaSalle, Ill.; Fred, Malta, Ill.; Mavis, Riverside, Ill.; Lauri, Wyoming, Ill.; Miner Maid, Sandwich, Ill.; Phil Sheridan, Plano, Ill.; Lucky Jane, Viola, Ill.; Sleepy Doll, Batavia, Ill.; Ottawa Belle, Plano, Ill. Sleepy Doll won. Best time, 2:46½.

In the trotting race for horses that never beat 2:44, the following horses were entered: Bay Ben, Malta, Ill.; Bay Charley, Dubuque, Iowa; Bay Jordan, Port Huron, Mich.; Bay Jim, Chicago; Lady Howson, Chicago. Bay Jordan, won in three straight heats. Best time, 2:41¾.

In the trotting race for horses that never beat 2:34, the following were entered: H. B. Foley, New Orleans; Lurcher, Crystal Lake, Ill.; Young Princeton, Chicago; Capitola, Racine, Wis.; Tom Wonder, Peru, Ill.; Frand Palmer, Chicago; Joe Showham, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Russell, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Nourmahal. Capitola won. The time in each heat is as follows: 2:35, 2:37¼, 2:35, 2:38½.

This race was one of the most interesting that has yet taken place.

The attendance to-day was about 4,000.

In the interval between the second and third heats a little pleasantry was engaged in, in which the judges announced that Mr. Ira Nelson would take a part in the fat man's race on to-morrow, but that, as he did not want to make a record, he would only run for second money. Mr. Nelson told the reporter to take down those remarks.

Friendship's Driving Park, Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 29.—The races at the Friendship Driving Park were well attended to-day. The first race was for a purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:35. The horses entered were Irving, Snowflake, Silversides, King William, Whitehawk, and Blue Ridge. The race was won by Blue Ridge in three straight heats. Time, 2:33, 2:36, and 2:35¼.

A pacing race for a purse of $500 also took place. Copper Bottom, John McNair, Nancy, and Sleepy George were entered. Sleepy George gained the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:28, 2:26, and 2:30.

Agricultural Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Aug. 29.—Great preparations are being made by the managers to make our Northern Illinois Fair a grand success. It will be held from the 9th to the 13th of next month. Some of the best trotting stock in the country is promised, and the liberal purses that are offered for fast horses are constantly increasing in numbers. A new feature in the grounds is a special art-hall, where pictures, statuary, etc., will be exhibited, instead of the pagoda, as formerly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 29.—The preparations for the annual fair of this county are almost complete, and it is certain that the exhibition, which begins in this city on Sept. 9, will far surpass all former displays.

Obituary.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 29.—Judge James E. Uricke, of Vancouver, Wash. Ter., died of consumption on the Lake Shore train this afternoon, just as it reached the depot here. He was traveling from Jackson, Miss., whither he had gone for his health, to Danville, N. Y., hoping to receive benefit from the water-cure establishment there. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Thomas, who immediately telegraphed his family at Vancouver of the event.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 29.—At an early hour this morning a fire was discovered in the upper floor of the St. Nicholas House of this city. The damage amounted to about $1,000. Well insured. The fire was caused by a lamp left in the room.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 29.—Canfield & Wheeler's warehouse at Manistee was burned down last night by incendiaries. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $6,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 29.—A destructive fire occurred at Jamestown, N. Y., this morning, shortly after 3 o'clock, originating in the kitchen of the Monitor House. Owing to the scarcity of water, the flames spread rapidly, destroying the Monitor House, Loories' carriage manufactory, and Green Brothers' livery stable. Loss, $41,500; insurance, $13,500. The origin of the fire was accidental.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 26.—The extensive saw-mill of C. W. Sanders & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on building and machinery estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000. Insurance, $16,000.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.14	66	79	Calm.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.14	74	72	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.11	75	64	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.09	75	64	S. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.10	72	80	Calm.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.11	72	80	Calm.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 77.
Minimum thermometer, 64.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 29, 1873:

	Above low water.	Change. Rise.	Change. Fall.
Cairo	9 ft.	5 in.	
Cincinnati	10 ft. 9 in.	5 in.	
Davenport	2 ft. 4 in.		
Fort Benton	1 ft.		1 in.
Keokuk	1 ft. 9 in.		
Leavenworth	2 ft. 11 in.		
Louisville	5 ft. 3 in.		
Memphis	6 ft. 1 in.		2 in.
Nashville	2 ft.		
*New Orleans	13 ft. 4 in.		1 in.
Omaha	5 ft. 6 in.		1 in.
Pittsburgh	4 ft. 9 in.	9 in.	
Shreveport	8 ft. 7 in.		3 in.
St. Louis	8 ft. 10 in.		4 in.
St. Paul	8 ft. 11 in.		
Vicksburg	9 ft. 7 in.		6 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In the Northwest and Upper Lake region, the pressure will diminish slightly, with high temperature, light south-easterly to southwesterly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For New England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and the Lower Lake region, less pressure, slightly rising temperature, light southeasterly to westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather. From the Middle Atlantic coast southwestward over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, continued high barometer and light variable winds, with areas of rain. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, slight cloudiness, with northeasterly to southerly winds and high temperature on Saturday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.13	60	N. E., gentle.	....	Fair.
Buffalo	30.10	67	S. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
Cairo	30.12	75	E., gentle.	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.06	72	N. E., light.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.17	74	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
Cleveland	30.10	71	S. E., light.	....	Clear.
Chicago	30.11	72	Calm.	....	Clear.
Davenport	30.09	77	S. E., gentle.	....	Clear.
Denver	30.17	69	S., light.	....	Fair.
Duluth	29.90	69	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
Detroit	30.10	69	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.09	70	W., fresh.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.06	74	S. E., gentle.	....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.11	72	S. E., gentle.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.13	70	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Marquette	30.01	63	W., gentle.	.01	Clear.
Omaha	29.90	82	S. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
Pembina	30.06	54	Calm.	....	Clear.
Toledo	30.10	72	S. E., gentle.	....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.00	52	N., gentle.	....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.98	73	E., gentle.	....	Clear.
Yankton	29.92	66	S. E., light.	....	Fair

The Corn-Crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 29.—Corn in this county—About half a crop is all that is looked for.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 29.—Corn was planted very late; suffered from June rain, and has been badly fired by the drought. There will be about one-third of a crop on the line of the Rock Island Road, from the Mississippi to the Missouri.

PHELPS CITY, Atchison Co., Mo., Aug. 26, 1873.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The crop of corn in this county and Holt is not more than half of an average one, by reason of the drought. We shall ship little or no corn from here the coming season. C. H. B.

Memphis Items.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 29.—Two bales new Tennessee, one of Mississippi, and one of Arkansas cotton, were received to-day.

Cowan, teacher of a colored school near Bartlett, who was stabbed by Bob Green a few days since, will recover. Green has not been arrested.

Sue Jackson, colored, was struck over the head by Bill Smith, her lover, at a saloon, near the corner of Beale and De Soto streets, to-night, and fatally injured. Smith escaped.

A melon-vender from the country was assaulted by a negro named Albert Johnson, in the locality known as "Hell's Half-Acre," this afternoon. Johnson threw a large clod of dirt, striking the melon-vender on the head, producing a wound that will probably prove fatal.

Murders in the Indian Territory.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 29.—A Deputy United States Marshal states that at the sitting of the United States District Court at Fort Smith, Ark., nineteen persons were convicted of murder. These persons are citizens of the Indian Territory, and were arrested in the Indian country, taken to Fort Smith, and convicted by a jury not composed of citizens of their own country. The facts will soon convince the Indians that the Government should be extended over that Territory, and the United States Courts established so that crime committed in their country can be tried at home by a jury of their own countrymen.

A Steamer Swamped and Fifty-four Cattle Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The steamer Huntsville, with 108 head of cattle, was swamped eighty miles below Shreveport, on Tuesday night. The cause of the accident was similar to that of the Ruby. Half of the cattle were drowned. None of the crew were lost.

The Perry County (Ark.) Lawlessness.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 29.—A vague rumor from Perry County states that the Constable's posse who had been hunting Marez and his gang in order to arrest them, came up with them on Thursday, when a fight ensued and five were killed. The reports need confirmation.

Personal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Barney Williams, the well-known comedian, is now suffering from paralysis of the nerves of the left eye, and has canceled all his professional engagements for the season. He and his wife are now residing at Bath, Long Island.

Murder and Suicide at Montpelier, Vt.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 29.—Joseph Daniels, a mill operator, shot Carrie Denison this morning while in the work-room, and then killed himself.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Arrived, steamships Gaelic, from Liverpool; St. Lament, from Brest; and Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

The Self-Accused Murderer of Nathan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Detectives have taken a full statement of Irving, and will send it to New York. They discredit the man's story relative to his connection with the Nathan murder. They say it does not correspond with the known facts.

Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—A small ferry-boat, containing twelve or fifteen persons, was run down in the river last evening by the tug Coe. One man, named Patrick O'Malia, was drowned.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,771; shipments, 349. Market closed dull, with many left in the pens; sales of through Texas cows at $1.10 to $1.57½; fair native cows, $2.25. Hogs—Market declined 20c to 30c per 100 lbs; city buyers held out for sales at $3.75 to $3.80, and the market closed weak at those prices.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The City of Seattle—A Projected Railroad—The Climate.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter., Aug. 15, 1873.

The thriving, enterprising city of Seattle, the largest on Puget Sound, contains only about 2,800 inhabitants; is situated on the eastern side of Elliot Bay; and is nearer, and in a more direct line, to the Straits of Fuca than any other city on Admiralty Inlet. Its harbor is large and commodious, well protected from winds, and has an anchorage in blue clay of from 3 to 30 fathoms, being of sufficient depth near the shore to require only the building of short wharves.

The city is beautifully situated on the side of a hill or bluff, which rises with a gentle slope from the water's edge to the height of about 120 feet, the top of which, being level, forms quite an extended plain to the eastward, covered for the most part with a heavy growth of fir-timber. The city has a most magnificent view of the bay, and the snow-capped coast-range of mountains on the west; while to the southeast some 65 miles, Mt. Ranier rises over 14,000 feet high, seeming scarcely 20 miles away. Fully one-half of the entire trade of the Sound is carried on here, it being the central point of supplies for the various saw-mills and logging-camps on the Sound. We have two newspapers; three public schools, and the Territorial University; one large saw-mill; two hotels, which are crowded to their utmost capacity; and I learn that a joint-stock company has been formed to build another, which is to be the largest and finest hotel in the Territory. A gas company are now erecting their works here.

A railroad company has been formed for the purpose of connecting Seattle Harbor with the Walla-Walla Valley, east of the Cascades. It had been thought that the Northern Pacific Railroad would have made its terminus here; but, when that Company rejected the magnificent offer of $750,000 and located on a steep bluff about 300 feet high, some 30 miles south of here, in the woods, at Tacoma, whose harbor has an anchorage at the depth of from 15 to 100 fathoms, the people here became indignant, and agreed to turn over the entire amount to the Seattle & Walla-Walla Railroad Company. At Walla-Walla, too, whose only outlet is via the Columbia River, by the Oregon Steamship and Navigation Company (their merchandise costing them $43 per ton freight), the people are joining in the enterprise, and the building of the road is looked upon as a fixed fact. The opening of this road would do more to develop the resources of the Territory than anything ever done heretofore, as, in its course, it passes through vast fields of excellent coal, immense beds of rich iron-ore (mostly of the magnetite class), some of which has been tested and found to yield 90 per cent; valuable fields of timber, and rich grazing and agricultural lands; in fact, there is scarcely a rod of the distance along the route (some 200 miles) but what can be made to contribute to the general prosperity of the Territory.

The climate west of the Cascades is one of the most delightful in the world; the thermometer rarely rises above 88 degrees, or falls below 22 degrees,—the mean average being about 55 degrees. On one occasion, however, and only one during the past twenty-one years, the thermometer went down to 2 degrees below zero. The nights are always cool and pleasant. From about the 1st of July to the 1st of October, we rarely have rain; from that time to about Christmas, there are occasional showers; from Christmas to about the 1st of April is our rainy season, with now and then a few inches of snow, which seldom lasts more than a few days; and, from that time to July 1, we have occasional showers. XX.

THE NEVADA STAGE-ROBBERS.

Four Men Make Fourteen Men Squat on a Log, Silent Witnesses of the Bagging of $12,000.

From the Davenport Gazette.

Our readers will remember the telegraphic accounts, three or four weeks ago, of the halting of a stage in Nevada by brigands, who robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe of a large sum of money. A citizen of Davenport was a passenger on the said occasion,—E. Baldwin, Chief Engineer of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad. He writes an account of the affair to a friend. He says he left Colfax at 4 p. m., with thirteen other passengers—destination, Downieville, Sierra County. At the start they "ascended 1,000 feet," then descended 1,000 feet, and then repeated the ascension, and just as the coach reached the last summit, an episode occurred. Four men sprang from behind rocks, seized the leaders by the bit, and bade the driver "get down from there." It was some time, Mr. Baldwin says, before the passengers could understand the interruption, but at last they were made to comprehend it without much ceremony. The driver was ordered to take the horses from the coach, and lead them to one side. He obeyed. Next the passengers were told to "dismount" and seat themselves on a red-wood log. As each of the robbers held a double-barreled shot-gun, and swore that somebody's brains would be spilled unless "you step right lively now," the order was obeyed with alacrity. "I tell you, my friend," writes Mr. B. "I felt terribly put out!" The passengers sat still as mice under the cover of the shot-guns, and silently watched the operations of the robbers in getting at the contents of the safe. The scoundrels drilled holes about the lock, and elsewhere in the door, poured powder in the openings, tamped them, and then lighted the fuse. In a half minute there was a thick puff of smoke, a dull heavy sound, and there lay the safe, open. It was but the work of a minute to sack the bags of gold and packages of greenbacks, and then the robbers ordered the passengers to "mount." The travelers obeyed, and took their seats; then the driver was ordered to "hitch up," and he did as he was told—and was requested to "drive on quick, and not lag once for a mile." And the way the four-horse team flew away from the locality would astonish a locomotive. The robbers gobbled between $8,000 and $12,000.

After making the aforesaid mile in uncommonly quick time, the passengers got to comparing notes concerning the "late interruption," and it was found that every man of the fourteen had a revolver—safely stowed away in his trunk or valise. Not a man among them had a weapon about his person when the robbers were at hand.

When the stage reached Grass Valley the passengers told the people the "story of their suffering!" And they were laughed at. "Fourteen passengers of you ordered to sit on a red-wood log by four robbers armed with nothing but d—d old shot-guns, and you did it—you squatted, did you, while they robbed the safe?" was the gist of the remarks of the Grass Valleyites, delivered with looks and accents of scorn.

Mr. Baldwin says one experience of the kind is enough for him—he wouldn't go across the street to meet another.

THE BANKS AND THE GRANGES.

HOMER, Hamilton Co., Iowa, Aug. 25, 1873.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your editorial on "National Banks and the Granges," you take the ground that, while the banks may be monopolies, they are not extortionists. This may be true of National Banks in general, but certainly is untrue when applied to one of the National Banks in this county. In the first place, the managers of this bank loan their funds, not at 10 per cent annum, but at about 2 per cent per month. This, in addition to interest on the bonds, would seem to be a fair income, if not downright extortion. The laws of Iowa would not permit me to charge a higher rate than 10 per cent per annum, but these favored gentry are allowed, "by hook or crook," some 25.

The method is about as follows: Farmer is in urgent need of $100 to pay a note past due. Banker is willing to loan him the amount for ninety days, less the interest at 2 per cent per month,—taking farmer's note for $100 when he, in fact, received but $94.

I am aware that this trick is not peculiar to *National* Banks, but is practiced, I believe, by private bankers in this part of Iowa. While I do not urge the above as an argument against the National-Banking system, it will, nevertheless, furnish another illustration of the manner in which monopolists disregard law. It may be urged that the case I cite is a clear violation of the statute, and should be punished under the law. This is, in some measure, true; but, when it is known that our District-Judge is a heavy stockholder in the bank, it will be seen how difficult it would be to make those robbers amenable to the law.

One other thing in connection with this bank I must not fail to mention. The county-funds are deposited in this same bank for safe-keeping, the county paying the nominal sum of $1 for taking care of the same. Now, there can be no doubt that the county-funds are loaned to the rightful owners of them for 2 per cent per month. Wise measure! Most excellent "Paternal Government."

I am happy to be able to say that the people of Hamilton County are determined to make some effort to correct this glaring abuse. Hitherto we have suffered District-Judges and Bank-Directors to decide *how* we should vote and *who* we should vote *for*. In a few days we expect to put a People's ticket in the field that we may reasonably hope to elect.

This county has been one of the strongholds of the Ring-managers; but their power is fading away, and a better day is dawning.

The masses in Iowa are becoming sensible that the Republican party *can* not, or *will* not, accomplish the reforms we so much need.

I feel satisfied the Republican managers are willing to pass some *impracticable* law regulating railroad freights; while, at the same time, they are unwilling to touch the tariff-abuses.

Now, so far as my observation goes, I feel warranted in saying that the Anti-Monopoly party of this part of the State are willing to rest the whole railroad controversy on the safe and practicable doctrine of the Supreme Court of Illinois, that railway companies are common carriers. Indeed, we feel that we are suffering more from tariff-swindles than from railroad extortion. Carry on the good work; success must ultimately crown our efforts.

We expect to give a good account of ourselves in October. Yours for the right,

JAMES A. SNODGRASS.

The Mears Murder in Clarksville, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 29.—Parties who left Clarksville this evening state that the Coroner's jury are holding an inquest on the body of the late Judge Mears, who was killed on Wednesday, and have not yet reported. Strong hopes are entertained that they will be able to ferret out the mystery. Baxter has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the assassin.

Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at San Jose at 4 p. m. Considerable excitement. No damage.

The earthquake was slight here. It was felt at Redwood City and other towns south very badly.

John P. Hale Dying.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 29.—John P. Hale is rapidly sinking. He is now sightless and voiceless.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y. Aug. 29.—Beeves—The market to-day has been firmer than in the commencement, although prices are about the same as the previous week, but in few instances common brought ¼c higher. Receipts amount to 467 car loads, an excess of 66 over the receipts of last week. There were only one or two Brighton dealers in the lanes, but dealers from Massachusetts and Rhode Island were plentiful, and bought freely. Mr. H. S. Rosenthal sold 77 good Illinois steers to H. Benedict at $6.70 per 100 lbs, and also another lot to a Brighton dealer at 6¾c per lb, being the best prices quoted. Receipts of beeves this week, 7,939; last week, 6,868. Sheep this week, 12,000; last week, 15,800. Hogs this week, 24,700; last week, 24,600.

Milch Cows—Market very dull. A few sales were made, but at low figures. A small number were seen in the yards.

Sheep and Lambs—The quality is good, but the market is somewhat glutted. Fat sheep are quoted at 6c; lambs at 6½ to 7½c. Offers for Canada sheep were refused at 5¾c. The average quotation for sheep is 4¾@6c.

Calves—None in market.

Hogs—Very little doing; no quotations.

DEATHS.

HUGUELET—Drowned, on the night of the 19th of August, Edward Huguelet, with initials "E. D. H." on right arm and Goddess of Liberty on same arm with India ink; left hand gone; about 35 years of age; sandy complexion; mustache and chin whiskers. If found, give information to parents, at 48 Cedar-st.

GRAHAM—On Thursday evening, Aug. 28, of cholera infantum, Mary Helen, youngest daughter of John and Sophia Graham, aged 4 months and 10 days.

Remains interred at Rosehill Friday, Aug. 29.

McGRATH—At 41 Rawson-st., Aug. 29, at 5 p. m., of cholera infantum, Anastatia, infant daughter of Mr. James J. and Mary McGrath, aged 15 months.

Funeral by carriages to Calvary Sunday, Aug. 31, at 1 o'clock p. m.

WELBASHY—On the morning of the 29th inst., F. S. Welbashy.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, 1482 State-st., at 1:30 p. m., the 30th inst.

IRON-WORKS.

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,
Corner of Ohio and Kingsbury-sts.
CLARK & RAFFEN..................Proprietors.
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF
CAST & WROUGHT-IRON WORK,
For Buildings, Bridges, &c.
Iron Railing, Grating,
Fire-Proof Doors & Shutters.
BANK VAULTS made a Specialty.
All orders filled promptly in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. C. F. Butters, our sales this week will be postponed. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

TWO FIRST-CLASS
MARBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS,
WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
ON
Van Buren-st., S. E. cor. Paulina-st.,
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
On Terms Unusually Favorable to the Purchaser, on Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 3, 1873, at 3½ o'clock, on the Premises.

These Houses are new, having just been completed. They are built in the latest style, of the best material, in the most substantial manner, with a view to comfort and economy. Accessible by cars on Van Buren-st.
The Title is guaranteed perfect.
They can be inspected at any time before the sale. For terms and further particulars, see Messrs. HALL & WINCH, owners, or
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

635 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE
Elegant Marble Front Dwelling
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday Morning, August 30, at 10 o'clock.
Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture; Body Brussels Carpets; Beds and Bedding; Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Also, one Piano, Lighte, maker.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

Regular South Side Sale of
Household Furniture!
Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Black Walnut Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Marble-Top Tables, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Parlor and Office Desks, Mirrors, Carpets, 12 crates W. G. Crockery, Glassware, Open and Top Buggies, Single and Double Harness.
On SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock.
Covered Wagon, Horse, and Harness.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Crockery-Dealers and Pedlars, Grocers and Saloon-Keepers, Attention!
The contents of a Crockery Store to be sold at auction at 9 a. m., at 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.
Salesroom 41 South Canal-st.

Extensive Sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c.
SATURDAY, Aug. 30, 9:30 a. m., Parlor Sets in Rep and Hair Cloth, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Card and Extension Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Carpets, &c. Also, a general assortment of Household Goods, to be sold to pay Warehouse charges.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
41 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

At Auction on Saturday, 9:30 a. m., we will sell, without any reserve, Marble-Top Chamber Suits, elegant Parlor Sets, and Household Furniture of every description, both new and second-hand, including a fine line of Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves, new Hair, Husk, and Spring Mattresses, 26 new Single and Double Harness. Also, 100 doz. Hat Racks and a fine line of Chromos.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &c., &c.
THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
31 and 33 South Canal-st.